The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4204. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

Remarks of Dr. Stephen Smith Before the Joint Commitees of the Senate and Assembly, Feb. 13.

The Causes of Disease and Death.

HOW THEY MAY BE REMOVED.

Necessity of Sanitary Inspection.

Suggestions Regarding a Model Health Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been requested to lay before you some of the results of a sanitary inspection of New-York City, undertaken and prosecuted to a successful completion by a voluntary organization of citizens.

There has long been a settled conviction in the minds of the medical men of New-York, that that city is laboring under sanitary evils of which it might be relieved. This opinion is not mere conjecture, but it is based upon the daily observations which they are accustomed to make in the pursuit of professional duties. Familiar, by daily study, with the causes of diseases, and the laws which govern their spread, they have seen yearly accumulating about and within the homes of the laboring classes all the recognized causes of the most preventible diseases, without a solitary measure being taken by those in authority to apply an effectual remedy. They have seen the poor crowded into closer and closer quarters, until the system has actually become one of tenant-house packing. They have witnessed the prevalence of terrible and fatal epidemics, having their origin in or intensified by these conditions, and many of their professional brethren have perished in the courageous performance of their duties to the poor and suffering.

Cognizant of these growing evils, and believing that they are susceptible of removal, they have repeatedly and publicly protested against the longer tolerance of such manifest causes of disease and death in our city. Large bodies of influential citizens have been equally impressed with the importance of radical reform in the health organizations of New-York, and have strenuously labored, but in vain, to obtain proper legislative enactments.

To give practical effect to their efforts, it was determined in May last to undertake a systematic investigation of the sanitary condition of the city. For this purpose a central organization was formed, and when I mention the names of its leading members, I give you the best assurance that the work was undertaken in the interests of science and humanity. The President was Dr. JOSEPH M. SMITH, one of the ablest writers on sanitary science in this country, and among its members were Drs. Valentine Mott, James Anderson, Willard Parker, Alonzo Clark, Gurdon Buck, James R. Wood, Charles Henschel, Alfred C. Post, Isaac E. Taylor, John W. Draper, R. Ogden Doremus, Henry Goulden, Henry D. Bulkley, and Elisha Harris.

In prosecuting this inquiry the association was guided by the experience of similar organizations in Great Britain, where sanitary science is now cultivated with the greatest zeal, and is yielding the richest fruits. As a preliminary step to the introduction of sanitary reforms, many of the populous towns of England made a more or less complete inspection of the homes of the people to determine their condition, and to enable them to arrive at correct conclusions as to the required remedial measures. The English Government undertook a similar investigation through its "Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts," and the voluminous and exhaustive reports of that commission laid the foundation of the admirable sanitary system of that country. The first object of sanitary organization was apparently, therefore, to obtain detailed information as to the existing causes of disease and the mortality of the population, and as to the special incidence of that mortality upon each sex, and each age, on separate places, on various occupations; in fact, to present a detailed account of what may be called, in commercial phrase, our transactions in human life. Evidently the best method of arriving at such knowledge was by a systematic inspection. And that inspection must be a house-to-house visitation, in which the course of inquiry not only developed all the facts relating to the sanitary, but equally to the social condition of the people. It must necessarily be required of the inspector that he visit every house, and every family in the house, and learn by personal examination, inquiry and observation, every circumstance, external and internal to the domicil, bearing upon the health of the individual. To perform such service satisfactorily skilled labor must be employed. No student of general science, much less a common artisan, was qualified to undertake this investigation into the causes of disease; however patent these causes might be, he had no power to appreciate their real significance. Minds trained by education, and long experience in observing and treating the diseases of the laboring classes, could alone thoroughly and properly accomplish the work proposed. Happily, experts were at hand and prepared to enter upon the task, viz.: The Dispensary physicians. The daily duties of these practitioners have been for years to practice among the poor, and study minutely their diseases; and thus they have gained an extensive and accurate knowledge of the sanitary and social condition of the mass of the people. Many of these practitioners have been engaged in dispensary service, and in a single district, for ten to twenty years. They have thus become so familiar with the poor of their district, though often numbering 40,000 to 50,000, that they know the peculiarities of each house, the class of disease prevalent each month of the year, and to a large extent the habits, character, &c., of the families which occupy them.

From this class of medical men the Council selected, as far as possible, its corps of inspectors. As a body, they represent the best medical talent of the junior portion of the profession of New-York. Many occupy high social positions, and all were men of refinement, education, and devotion to duty. They entered upon the work with the utmost enthusiasm; engaging in it as a purely scientific study.

Everywhere the people welcomed the inspectors, invited them to examine their homes, and gave them the most ample details.

The plan of inspection adopted by the Council was as follows: The city was divided into thirty-one districts and an inspector selected for each, care being taken to assign to each inspector a district with which he was most familiar. The inspector was directed to commence his inspection by first traversing his whole district, to learn its general and topographical peculiarities. He was then to take up the squares in detail, examining them consecutively as they lie in belts. Commencing at a given corner of his district, he was first to go around the square and note: 1. Nature of the ground. 2. Drainage and sewerage. 3. Number of houses in the square. 4. Vacant lots and their sanitary condition. 5. Courts and alleys. 6. Rear buildings. 7. Number of tenement houses. 11. Drinking shops, brothels, gambling saloons, &c. 12. Stores and markets. 13. Factories, schools, crowded buildings. 14. Slaughter-houses (describe particularly.) 15. Bone and offal nuisances. 16. Stables, &c. 17. Churches and school edifices. Returning to the point of starting, he was to commence a detailed inspection of each building, noting: *a*. Condition and material of buildings. *b*. Number of stories and their heighth. *c*. Number of families intended to be accommodated, and space allotted to each. *d*. Water supply and house drainage. *e*. Location and character of water-closets. *f*. Disposal of garbage and house slops. *g*. Ventilation, external and internal. *h*. Cellars and basements, and their population. *i*. Condition of halls and passages. *j*. Frontage on street, court, alley—N., E., S. or W. 18. Prevailing character of the population. 19. Prevailing sickness and mortality. 20. Sources of preventible disease and mortality. 21. Condition of streets and pavements. 22. Miscellaneous information.

He entered each room, examined its means of ventilation and its contents, noted the number of occupants by day and by night, and carefully estimated the cubical area to each person. Whenever any contagious or infectious disease was discovered, as fever, smallpox, measles, scarlatina, the Inspector made a special report upon the dwelling. This report embodied specific answers to a series of questions, furnished in a blank form, requiring him 1. To trace and record the medical history of the sick person. 2. To ascertain and record facts relating to the family and other persons exposed to the patients and to the causes of the malady. 3. To report the sanitary condition of the domicil. 4. To report the statistics and sanitary condition of the population of that domicil. 5. To report upon the sanitary condition of the locality or neighborhood and its population. 6. To preserve and make returns of these records. 7. To prepare on the spot the necessary outlines or data for the sketching of a map or descriptive chart of the domicil, block, or locality.

Each Inspector was supplied with a note-book, and a permanent record-book; in the first he constantly made notes as his examination proceeded, and in the latter these notes were expanded and put on permanent record. These permanent record books are the property of the association and embrace for the most part minute details concerning every building or tenement occupied by the laboring classes, as also, grog-shops, stables, vacant lots, slaughter-houses, &c.

Each inspector was furnished with materials for drawing, and was directed to make accurate drawings of the squares in his district, locating each building, vacant lot, &c., and distinguishing the character and condition of each by an appropriate color. Many of these drafts of districts are beautiful specimens of art, and as sanitary charts enable the observer to locate infectious and contagious diseases, and with the aid of the permanent records, to determine the internal and external domiciliary conditions under which it occurs.

I have been thus minute in specifying the details of the plan of inspection, the qualifications of the inspectors, and the means employed, in order that the character of the work and the value of the results obtained [illegible] be properly appreciated.

Early in the month of May the work of thoroughly inspecting the insalubrious quarters where fever and other pestilential diseases prevail, had been commenced, and the fact was soon ascertained that small-pox and typhus fever was existing and spreading in almost every crowded locality of the city.

It was not until about the middle of July that the entire corps of inspectors was engaged. The work was then prosecuted with vigor and without interruption to the middle of November when it was completed. The inspectors met regularly every Saturday evening to report to a committee on the part of the Council the progress of their work, and to receive advice and instruction in regard to all questions of a doubtful character. On the completion of the inspection each inspector was required to prepare a final report embodying the general results of his labors. These reports have all been properly collated, under the direction of the association, and are now passing through the press. They will soon appear in an octavo volume of about 400 pages, largely illustrated, with maps and diagrams. It will be the first interior view of the sanitary and social condition of the population of New-York, and will abundantly demonstrate the fact that though a great and prosperous commercial centre she does not afford happy homes to the millions.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

Before proceeding to an analysis of this work, it will be necessary to notice the topographical peculiarities of our city, and the distribution of its population. New-York is an island having an area of about thirty-four square miles, inclusive of its parks. Unlike Philadelphia, London, and most other large cities, which have a back-ground of hundreds of square miles upon which to extend according to the exigencies of the population or of business, New-York is limited in its power of expansion, and must accommodate itself to its given area. While it is true that a large business population will gather upon the adjacent shores, it is equally true that these non-residents will be of the better class. The laboring population will, for the most part, remain upon the island, and must be accommodated in the city proper, as they are compelled to live near their work. New-York has, thus far, grown without any control or supervision, until its population is estimated at 1,000,000 of persons. Of this number, at least one-half are of the laboring and dependant classes, compelled to live under such conditions as they find their homes, without any power, either to change or improve them. Following the natural law which govern the movements of such a population, the wealthier or independent class spreads itself with its business arragements over the larger proportion of the area, and the poorer or dependent class is crowded into the smallest possible space. Already New-York has covered about 8 of its 32 square miles with the dwellings of a population not far from 1,000,000, and all its commercial and manufacturing establishments. And the result is, as might have been anticipated, the dependent class, numbering fully one-half of the people, is crowded into tenant-houses which occupy an area of not more than two square miles. Such crowding amounts literally to packing. For example, it is estimated that there are three contiguous blocks of tenant-houses which contain a larger population than Fifth-avenue; or, again, if Fifth-avenue had front and rear tenant-houses as densely packed as tenant-houses generally are, there would be a population of 100,000 on that single avenue. A single tenant-court in the Fourth Ward is arranged for the packing of 1,000 persons. A resident of the same ward reports that: "On a piece of ground 240 feet by 150, there are 20 tenant-houses, occupied by 111 families, 5 stables, a large soap and candle factory, and a tan-yard, the receptacle of green hides. The filth and stench of this locality are beyond any power of description." In general, it may be stated that the average number of families to a house among the poor is 7, or about 35 persons.

AVOIDABLE AND INEVITABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE AND DEATH.

It is necessary also to make a single explanation, to render more apparent the bearing of the facts developed. For the purposes of sanitary inquiry, the causes of disease are divided into those which are inevitable, and those which are avoidable or removable, and hence it follows that diseases and deaths are divided into those which are inevitable and those which are preventable. For example: Of unavoidable causes of disease, we have vicissitudes of weather, accidents, old age, physical degenerations, &c., &c.; and of inevitable deaths, those resulting from accidents, old age, appoplexy, aneurisms, cancer, &c., &c.

Of avoidable or removeable causes of disease we have those conditions around or within our dwellings or places of business or resort, errors in our mode of living, &c., which vitiate health, or rather tend to diseases, and yet which can be removed or changed by human agency. For example, a country residence may be most favorably located for health, and yet decaying vegetable matter in the cellar, or a cesspool so situated as to allow the gaseous emanations to be diffused through the house, will expose all the inmates to fevers, diarrhœa and dysenteries. These would be preventable diseases, and all the deaths therefrom would be preventable, and hence unnecessary deaths. In like manner in cities, all diseases and deaths due to causes which human agencies can remove are preventable. And it is a melancholy fact that fifty per cent. of the mortality of cities is estimated to be due to such causes, and is hence unnecessary.

In reviewing the results of this inspection, I shall call your attention only to the more patent causes of disease found existing, and to the preventable diseases discovered, and their relation to these causes. In this evidence you will find ample proof that radical reforms are required in the health organizations of New-York.

FILTHY STREETS.

I will first notice the causes of disease which exist external to our dwellings, and which are the most readily susceptible of remedy. The first that attracts attention in New-York is the condition of the streets. No one can doubt that if "the streets in a thickly populated part of a town are made the common receptacle of the refuse of families, that in its rapid decomposition a vast amount of poisonous gasses must escape, which will impregnate the entire district, penetrate the dwellings, and rendering the atmosphere in the neighborhood in a high degree injurious to the public health. In confirmation of this statement, I will quote the City Inspector, who, in a former communication to the Common Council, says:

"As an evidence of the effect of this state of things upon the health of the community, I would state that the mortality of the city, from the first of March, has been largely on the increase, until it has now reached a point of fearful magnitude. For the week ending April 27, there were reported to this department one hundred and forty more deaths than occurred during the same week of the previous year. Were this increase of mortality the result of an existing pestilence or epidemic among us, the public mind would become justly alarmed as to the future; but although no actual pestilence, as such, exists, it is by no means certain that we are not preparing the way for some fatal scourge by the no longer to be endured filthy condition of our city."

The universal testimony of the Sanitary Inspectors is that in all portions of the city occupied by the poorer classes, the streets are in the same filthy condition as that described by the City Inspector, and, that street filth is one of the most fruitful causes of disease.

Says the Inspector of the Eighth Ward:

"Laurens, Wooster, Clark, and Sullivan are in a most filthy condition, giving off insalubrious emanations on which, depend the many cases of fever, cholera infantum, dysentery, and pulmonary diseases. I have observed that near where other streets cross the above-named streets there is a greater proportionate amount of sickness; and this fact I have shown by special reports of typhus and typhoid fever in Grand and Broome, and dysentery in Spring."

The Inspector of the Sixth Ward says:

"Domestic garbage and filth of every kind is thrown into the streets, covering their surface, filling the gutters, obstructing the sewer culverts, and sending forth perennial emanations which must generate pestiferious diseases. In Winter the filth and garbage, etc., accumulate in the streets, to the depth sometimes of two or three feet. The garbage boxes are a perpetual source of nuisance in the streets, filth and offal being thrown all around them, pools of filthy water in many instances remaining in the gutters, and having their source in the garbage boxes."

The Inspector of the Seventh Ward says:

"The whole most easterly portion of the district, the streets and gutters are very filthy with mud, ashes, garbage, etc."

The Insector of the Thirteenth Ward says:

"The streets are generally in a filthy and unwholesome condition; especially in front of the tenant-houses, from which the garbage and slops are, to a great extent, thrown into the streets, where they putrify, rendering the air offensive to the smell and deleterious to health. The refuse of the bedrooms of those sick with typhoid and scarlet fevers and small-pox, is frequently thrown into the streets, there to contaminate the air, and, no doubt, aid in the spread of those pestilential diseases."

Says the Inspector of the Ninth Ward: "The effect of dirty streets upon the public health is too well known, and too often insisted upon, to need any exposition in this report. The largest number of cases of cholera infantum, cholera morbus, and kindred disease, is always found in localitiest where the streets are dirtiest."

The Inspector of the Seventeenth Ward writes: "The two following localities present the appearance of dung-hills rather than the thoroughfares in a civilized city, viz.: Sixth-street, between Bowery and Second-avenue, and Eleventh-street, between First and Second-avenues."

The Inspector of the Eleventh Ward says: "As a rule, the streets are extremely dirty and offensive, and the gutters obstructed with filth. The filth of the streets is composed of house-slops, refuse vegetables, decayed fruit, store and shop sweepings, ashes, dead animals, and even human excrements. These putrifying organic substances are ground together by the constantly-passing vehicles. When dried by the Summer's heat, they are driven by the wind in every direction in the form of dust. When remaining moist or liquid in the form of "slush," they emit deleterious and very offensive exhalations. The reeking stench of the gutters, the street filth and domestic garbage of this quarter of the city, constantly imperil the health of its inhabitants. It is a well-recognized cause of diarrheal diseases and fevers."

The Inspector of the Eighteenth Ward reports:

"The streets in the eastern part of the district, east of First-avenue especially, have, for the past six months, been in a most inexcusably filthy condition. The pavement here is uneven, there are deep gutters at either side of the streets, filled with foul slops, in which float or are sunk every form of decaying animal and vegetable matter. Occasionally, at remote and irregular intervals, carts come round, these stagnant pools are *dredged*, so to speak, and their black and decayed solid contents raked out. If there be anything earth that is 'rank and smells to Heaven,' these gutters do on such occasions, especially in the Summer months. The streets in this part of the city are the principal depositories of garbage. In some instances heaped up at the sides of the streets, in others thrown about promiscuously, the event in either case is the same, if it be allowed to remain day after day, as it usually is. After having passed through every stage of decay, after having corrupted the surrounding air with its pestilential smell, it gradually becomes desiccated and converted into dust by the Summer sun and the constantly-passing vehicles. And now every horse that passes stirs it up, every vehicle leaves a cloud of it behind; it is lifted into the air with every wind and carried in every direction. Those who are directly responsible for this state of things suffer no more than the cleanly and thrifty who are so unfortunate as to live anywhere the wind, blowing from this quarter, reaches them. And what a *pulvis compositum* is this to breathe into the lungs! As we pass by, our mouths become full of it, we draw it in with our breath. It is swallowed into the stomach, it penetrates our dress and clings to, until it has covered, our perspiring skin. Surely no dumping-ground, no sewer, no vault contains more filth or in greater variety than did the air in certain parts of our city during the long season of drought the past Summer. And wherever the wind blows, this foul corruption is carried; by a process as sure and universal as the diffusion of gases, is it conveyed throughout the city. Such, often, is the air drawn into the lungs with every respiration, of the poor sufferer stifled with consumption or burning with fever. No barrier can shut it out, no social distinction can save us from it; no domestic cleanliness, no private sanitary measures can substitute a pure atmosphere for a foul one."

But I need not multiply these quotations. It will suffice to state that during the week ending August 5, a special inspection of all the streets were made and they were found to be reeking, and, indeed almost impassable, with filth. And to-day they are in, if possible, a still worse condition than ever before.

FILTHY COURTS AND ALLEYS.

Closely allied to the streets are courts and alleys, these cul-de-sacs leading to, and adjoining the close and unventilated homes of the poor, are almost universally in a more filthy condition than the adjacent street. They are the receptacle of much of the waste of the house, and are rarely cleaned. The air of these places during the summer is often of the most stifling and irrespirable, and yet as it ascends it enters the closely packed tenant house and furnishes to the inmates the elements of disease and death. Says the inspector of the Fourth Ward:

"Slops from rear buildings of such premises are usually emptied into a shallow gutter cut in the flagging and extending from the yard, or space between front and rear buildings, to the street. This is often clogged up by semi-fluid filth, so that the alley and those parts of the yard through which it runs are not unfrequently overflown and submerged to the depth of several inches. *There are more than four hundred families in this district whose homes can only be reached by wading through a disgusting deposit of filthy refuse.* In some instances, a staging of plank, elevated a few inches above the surface, is constructed through the alleys."

In the court is found generally that most pestiferous of all the sources of civic uncleanliness and unhealthiness—the privy and cesspool. These receptacles are rarely drained into the sewers, and consequently require for their cleanliness the frequent and faithful attention of the scavenger. The reports of the Sanitary Inspectors prove that this work is most irregularly and imperfectly done. Hundreds of places were found where these nuisances existed within, under or beside large tenant houses, creating a vast amount of disease and death. Numerous instances of this kind are detailed in these reports which are almost too revolting to be believed. I will quote but one or two illustrations:

"The privies (*two in one*) of Nos. — and — West Twenty-fourth-street need instant cleaning. They are overflowing the yard, and are very offensive. The privy at No. — Seventh-avenue, as in the preceding two adjoining houses, is in the yard, and adjoins the house, and is on a line with the southerly wall of house No. — (the adjacent house), which has a back area; the wall of said area being part of the foundation of the privy. At times the fluid portion of the privy oozes through its own and the area wall. The privy of the rear tenant-house No. — West Twenty-second is used by 42 persons; it has five subdivisions, one for every two familes. The compartments are so small that a person can scarcely turn round in them, and so dark that they have to be entered with an artificial light. The cellar itself, as has been stated, is damp, dark, and without ventilation. Under such circumstances the emanation of the excrementitious matter of 42 persons can find no escape; thus this privy-cellar is worse than a Stygian pit."

The Inspector of the Fifth Ward says:

"Very few tenements have water-closets in the house; they have privies in the yards, which, as a rule, are insufficient for the accommodation of numbers who are crowded into the houses; many are not connected with the sewers; are seldom cleaned, being allowed to overflow in some cases, rendering the neighborhood offensive with the insalubrious emanations."

The Inspector of the Fourteenth Ward states that:

"The water-closets are nearly all in the yards—but few being in the houses—and connecting with the sewers. The greater number of these sewers are in a filthy condition, being but seldom emptied. Many of those which communicate with the privies are choked up by all sorts of offal being thrown into them thereby producing a very bad condition."

The Inspector of the Seventeenth Ward reports:

"The privies of East Eleventh-street, rear, are beneath the floored alley-way leading to the building. Large holes in this floor allow ocular inspection from above, and admit rain and dirt. These nuisances are almost always overflowing, and the passage leading to them is full of fæcal matter. It would seem impossible for human beings to create or endure such vileness. The cellar is used by children and others as a privy; the foul air there seems never to change."

The Inspector of the Sixteenth Ward says:

"The privies form one of the chief features of insalubrity. Nearly all of them are too small in size and too few in number, and without ventilation or seat-covers. About twelve were found full to the floor timbers, or within one foot of them. In some cases the doors were found locked securely, and on procuring the key and inspecting the privy, such masses of human excrement were found on the seats and floors as would justify the locking of the door to protect unwary persons from injury. Occupants of rear buildings are the principal sufferers from this insalubrity. The proximity of privies is in some cases eight feet from the windows of rear houses; the odor in these is, especially at night, intolerable. Instances of the kind are to be found at Nos. —, — and — West Seventeenth-street, and others. They are also too few in number; for example, No. — West Nineteenth-street, where in the front and rear buildings more than one hundred persons live who have one common privy, with a single partition dividing it, and but four seats in all. Twenty-five persons are expected to use one seat-opening."

The inspector of the Twentieth Ward says:

"During my inspection I reported a number which were filled, and at the same time in such need of repair as to hazard the lives of those who entered them. The proximity of these places to the houses in many cases is a fact to which I would call your attention. One instance of this kind I may state: At a house in Fortieth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, the privy is situated about 10 feet from the door, and there is another on a line 10 feet from the first, and still another within 10 feet of the last mentioned, making three privies within 30 feet, and two of these belong to houses fronting on Broadway. The offensive odor arising from these places contaminates the air of the houses in the vicinity. This house, in Fortieth-street, is actually unfit to live in. At the time of my inspection the noxious gases from these privies were strongly perceptible in every part of the house."

The inspector of the Seventeenth Ward reports:

"The privies are in most cases in the rear courtyard. In about two-thirds of the houses the privies are connected with the sewer. Overflowing privies are frequently found. Sometimes they are located in a dark place, which in all cases must be considered an evil. Such is the case in some houses in Rivington, Stanton, Ninth and Eldridge streets. All these places are filthy, and exceedingly offensive and dangerous to the whole neighborhood; in some places the foundation of the privies being rotten and broken, and fæcal matters runs into the cellar, as in No.— 'Extra-place,' where diseases and deaths have occurred. The contents of a privy in a court at No. — Fifth-street, have, from a similar cause, saturated the yard of premises on the Bowery, where several children died during the Summer."

SPECIAL NUISANCES.

I will at this point simply allude to special nuisances. New-York has within the narrow limits of its present occupied area of about eight square miles, in addition to its one million of people, and all its commercial and manufacturing establishments, a vast number of special nuisances, which are, to a greater or less degree, detrimental to its public health. There are nearly 200 slaughter-houses, many of which are in the most densely populated districts. To these places droves of cattle, hogs and sheep are constantly driven, rendering the streets filthy in the extreme, and from them flow blood and refuse of the most disgusting character. In certain populous sections are fat-boiling, entrails-cleaning, and tripe-curing establishments, which poison the air for squares around with their stifling emanations. To these must be added hundreds of uncleaned stables, immense manure heaps, &c., &c. But I shall not dwell further on these subjects, and the evidence regarding them.

CELLAR POPULATION—DENS OF DEATH.

I pass from the consideration of the external to the internal domiciliary conditions. The poorer classes of New-York are found living either in cellars or in tenement houses. It is estimated by the City Inspector that 18,000 persons live in cellars. This is also about the estimate of the police. The apartments of these people are not the light and airy basement rooms of the better class houses, but their homes are, in the worst sense, cellars. These dark, damp and dreary abodes are seldom penetrated by a ray of sunlight, or enlivened by a breath of fresh air. I will quote several descriptions from these reports. In the Fourth Ward many of these cellars are below tide water. Says the inspector of that district:

"This submarine region is not only excessively damp, but is liable to sudden in-roads from the sea. At high tide the water often wells up through the floors, submerging them to a considerable depth. In very many cases the vaults of privies are situated on the same or a higher level, and their contents frequently ooze through the walls into the occupied apartments beside them. Fully one-fourth of these subterranean domiciles are pervaded by a most offensive odor from this source, and rendered exceedingly unwholesome as human habitations. These are the places in which we most frequently meet with typhoid fever and dysentery during the Summer months. I estimate the amount of sickness of all kinds affecting the residents of basements and cellars, compared with that occurring among an equal number of the inhabitants of floors above ground, as being about in the ratio of 3 to 2."

The inspector of the Fifteenth Ward reports:

"In a dark and damp cellar, about 18 feet square and 7 feet high, lived a family of seven persons; within the past year two have died of typhus, two of small-pox, and one has been sent to the hospital with erysipelas. The tops of the windows of this abode are below the level of the surface, and in the court near are several privies and a rear tenant-house. Yet this occurred but a short distance from the very heart of the city."

The inspector of the Ninth Ward writes:

"At Nos. —, —, — and — Hammond-street, and also at No. — Washington-street, are inhabited cellars, the ceilings of which are below the level of the street, inaccessible to the rays of the sun, and always damp and dismal. Three of them are flooded at every heavy rain, and require to be baled out. They are let at a somewhat smaller rent than is asked for apartments on an upper floor, and are rented by those to whom poverty leaves no choice. They are rarely vacant."

Thei nspector of the Seventeenth Ward states that:

"In 17 squares 55 houses contain 246 persons living in cellars entirely underground. As a matter of course such cellars are unhealthy dwelling apartments. Stanton-place has some of these miserable cellar-apartments, in which diseases have been generated. These cellars are entirely subterranean, dark and damp."

The inspector of the Sixth Ward says:

"There has been some improvement within the last few years—the cellar population having perceptibly decreased, yet 496 persons still live in damp and unwholesome quarters under ground. In some of them water was discovered trickling down the walls, the source of which was sometimes traced to the courts and alleys, and sometimes to the soakage from the water-closets. The noxious effluvia always present in these basements are of a sickening character. Many of the cellars are occupied by two or three families; a number are also occupied as lodging-houses, accommodating from twenty to thirty lodgers. One, near the corner of Elm and Worth streets, is now fifteen or sixteen feet below the level of the street (the street having been raised ten feet.) The lodging-house keeper complained to the inspector that her business has fallen off some since the street was raised. As might be expected, the sickness rate is very high; rheumatic disease, fevers, strumous diseases, cholera infantum, &c., &c., run-riot among the population. Indeed, in nearly very basement disease of some kind has been found peculiarly prevalent and fatal."

The inspector of the Sixteenth Ward says:

"At No. — West Sixteenth-street, two families, in which are thirteen persons, occupy the basement. It is so dark that ordinary type can be seen with difficulty. In the other case the people were healthy before entering the basement; since, however, they have been ill; the mother has phthisis. Of twenty-four cellars, note of which has been made, four only were in good sanitary condition. The rest were more or less filthy, some indescribably so. One contained urine, bones and soakage from the privy."

The Inspector of the Eighteenth Ward writes:

"There are a few cellars so dark that one cannot see to read in them, unless by artificial light, except for a few hours in the day, by sitting close to the window; and there are many basement rooms into whose gloomy recesses not a single direct ray from the sun ever shone. The latter are, as a rule, by half their depth below the level of the street. Dark and damp, with very little chance for the circulation of air, it would be difficult to imagine a human being more completely beyond reach of sanitary provisions. And when we consider that four large families often crowd this subterranean floor, no words are needed to show their condition deplorable. That a generally impaired vitality is promoted by living in this unnatural way, "a nameless, ever new disease," there can be no question; that these people will be especially prone to whatever form of prevailing sickness may be about in the community, no one can doubt; but, whether there is any specific cause involved, capable of producing definite forms of disease, is more difficult to determine."

An inspector thus describes a visit to one of these subterranean abodes:

"We enter a room whose low ceiling is blackened with smoke, and its walls discolored with damp. In front, opening on a narrow area covered with green mould, two small windows, their tops scarcely level with the court-yard, afford at noonday a twilight-illumination to the apartment. Through their broken panes they admit the damp air laden with effluvia, which constitutes the vital atmosphere inhaled by all who are immured in this dismal abode. A door at the back of this room communicates with another which is entirely dark, and has but this one opening. Both rooms together have an area about eighteen feet square, and these apartments are the home of six persons. The father of the family, a day laborer, is absent. The mother, a wrinkled crone at thirty, sits rocking in her arms an infant whose pasty and pallid features tell that decay and death are usurping the place of health and life. Two older children are in the street, which is their only playground, and the only place where they can go to breathe an atmosphere that is even comparatively pure. A fourth child, emaciated to a skeleton, and with that ghastly and unearthly look which marasmus impresses on its victims, has reared its feeble frame on a rickety chair against the window sill, and is striving to get a glimpse at the smiling heavens, whose light is so seldom permitted to gladden its longing eyes. Its youth has battled nobly against the terribly morbid and devitalizing agents which have oppressed its childish life—the poisonous air, the darkness, and the damp; but the battle is nearly over—it is easy to decide where the victory will be."

But I need not multiply the evidences that 18,000 people, men, women and children, (a goodly-sized town,) are to-day living in our city in a condition the most destructive to health, happiness and morals that could possibly be devised. As you look into these abodes of wretchedness, filth and disease, the inmates manifest the same lethargic habits as animals, burrowing in the ground. They are, indeed, half narcotized by the constant inhalation of the emanations of their own bodies, and by a prolonged absence of light and fresh air. Here we never find sound health, while the constant sickness rate ranges from 75 to 90 per cent.

TENANT-HOUSE POPULATION.

Now, as to the second condition under which we find the laboring classes. It is estimated by the police that the tenant-house population of New-York reaches the enormous figure of 500,000, or about half the total number of inhabitants. The great and striking fact in regard to the domiciliary condition of the tenant-house class is over-crowding and deficient sunlight and fresh air. The landlord of the poor tenant-house has two principal motives—first, to pack as many people as he can in a given space, and second, to make as few improvements and repairs as possible. The tenant-houses are of two classes, viz., the front and the rear. The latter is closely allied to the cellar; being shut out from air and sunlight, it is generally damp, gloomy and filthy. The space between the front and rear house, familiarly called the "well hole," contains the privy and cesspool, the emanations from which are closely confined to this space, and slowly but constantly pervade with their disgusting odors all the rooms and recesses.

The tenant-house has frequently been described by sensation writers, with all its miseries, its diseases and its deaths. But no pen nor pencil can sketch the living reality. It is only by personal inspection that one can learn to what depths of social and physical degradation human beings can descend. Said a committee appointed by your body to investigate the condition of the tenant-houses of New-York:

"Sitting together upon the same broken box, lying together upon the same dirty straw, covered by the same filthy shreds, vieing with each other in the utterance of foul obscenities, you have a picture of the mass of corruption and squalid misery gathered inside the walls of that unventilated building in mansion-place. In that single house there was that which made the soul sicken and turn in horror from the sight. Vice, with its pretentious brow, and wretchedness, with hollow cheek and sunken, glazed eye, were there; hunger and lust stood side by side, petit larceny and cold-blooded murder were holding converse."

The inspectors describe more or less minutely a large number of tenant-houses, and also of groups:

"'Cat Alley' is the local designation of a group of dilapidated tenant-houses in an alley on Cannon-street. The alley is unpaved, and is excessively filthy. The privy is a small and broken-down structure, covering only a part of the vault, which is now full almost to overflowing. The inhabitants are degraded, both physically and socially. In several of the domiciles, at the time of our last inspection, there was neither bedstead nor table. Twelve of these families were found in a wretched condition, and all the children we saw were covered with dirt and presented the intensest aspects of scrofulous disease: their sore eyes, encrusted heads, and dehumanized appearance, told the story of want and neglect, and of greater evils to come."

"Five small houses, two and a half stories in height, including the basements, each containing apartments for six families, front on an alley called Rivington-place. This alley is always in a filthy condition. The houses on it are small and overcrowded. The 30 families that reside in these five houses have no other water supply than that which two hydrants furnish in the exterior courtyard: while for this population of nearly 200 persons, of all ages, there are but two privy vaults, and, at the time of last inspection of the quarters, these vaults were filled nearly to the surface. In the year 1849, 42 individuals died here in three weeks of cholera, and not one recovered that was taken sick. The reasons are plain: they have no ventilation, and the houses being double, the exhalations from one apartment are inhaled by the other."

At No. — West Twenty-fifth-street, a wretched tenement of two apartments, the rooms occupied by one family. The sitting-room is about 10x12 feet, and the bedroom about 5x12, *without a single window or air hole*. These rooms were occupied in the hot month of July by a poor colored female, having pulmonary consumption, and her two children. Here she died, shortly after we made the inspection of her domicilium; having no money nor friends, a Christian burial was denied her for four days, although the neighbors acquainted the police of the fact, and they the Health Warden."

"Rag Pickers-row" is thus described:

"The houses are of wood, two stories, with attic and basement. The attic rooms are used to deposit the filthy rags and bones as they are taken from the gutters and slaughter-houses. The yards are filled with dirty rags hung up to dry, sending forth their stench to all the neighborhood, and is exceedingly nauseous, operating upon me as an emetic. The tenants are all Germans of the lowest order, having no national nor personal pride; they are exceedingly filthy in person, and their bedclothes are as dirty as the floors they walk on; their food is of the poorest quality, and their feet and heads, and doubtless their whole bodies, are anasarcous, suffering from what they call rheumatism, but which is in reality a prostrate nervous system, the result of foul air and inadequate supply of nutritious food. They have a peculiar taste for the association of dogs and cats, there being about 50 of the former and 30 of the latter. The whole number of apartments is 32, occupied by 28 families, number 120 in all, 60 adults and 60 children. The yards are all small, and the sinks running over with filth."

Says a visitor in the Eighth Ward:

"The instances are many in which one or more families, of from three to seven or more members, of all ages and both sexes, are congregated in a single and often contracted apartment. Here they eat, drink, sleep, work, dress and undress, without the possibility of that privacy which an innate modesty imperatively demands. In sickness and in health it is the same. What is the consequence? The sense of shame—the greatest, surest safeguard of virtue, except the grace of God—is gradually blunted, ruined, and finally destroyed. New scenes are witnessed and participated in, with a countenance of brass, the very *thought* of which, *once*, would have filled the sensitive heart of modesty with pain, and covered its cheek with burning blushes. The mind of one thus brought in daily and nightly contact with such scenes must become greatly debased, and its fall, before the assaults of vice, rendered almost certain."

Another writes:

"These houses seem to be always open to new comers, and, in some way or other, they can accommodate them. I have found three families, of men, women, and children, in one room; there they lived and there they all slept. Can any one doubt that there must be a rapid declension of morals in both parents and children, or that a bar is here opposed to moral and religious instruction, or that *this state of things is consequent on the circumstances and condition of life?*"

I could give you many details of other tenant-houses, the reputation of which is a reproach to any city in the civilized world. Such is "Gotham Court," "Rotten-row," "The Great Eastern," "Sebastopool," "Quality Row," "Bummer's Retreat," &c. Speaking of the tenant-house, the Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG says:

"'Their *homes*?' that cold and damp cellar, about as tenantable as your coal vault! Do you call that a home for the distressed body, crowded in one corner there, swollen with the pains of rheumatism? Or that close apartment, heated or stifling in preparing the evening meal, on the shattered stove—that suffocating room, where you would not stop within for a moment—is that the *home* which you think so favorable for the worn asthmatic, catching every breath as if his last? Ask any clergyman, he will tell you with how little satisfaction he makes his visits among the poor, when they are laboring under disease; how he never has the heart to speak of comfort for the soul, when discomforts of the body call so loudly for relief, and for which the scanty aid he can minister seems akin to mockery!"

A citizen who witnessed the riots thus truthfully and graphically describes the inmates of tenant-houses:

"The high brick blocks and closely-packed houses where the mobs originated, seemed to be literally *hives of sickness and vice*. It was wonderful to see, and difficult to believe, that so much misery, disease and wretchedness can be huddled together and hidden by high walls, unvisited and unthought of, so near our own abodes. Lewd, but pale and sickly young women, scarce decent in their ragged attire, were impudent and scattered everywhere in the crowd. But what numbers of these poorer classes are deformed—what numbers are made hideous by self-neglect and infirmity! Alas! human faces look so hideous with hope and self-respect all gone! And female forms and features are made so frightful by sin, squalor and debasement! To walk the streets as we walked them, in those hours of conflagration and riot, was like witnessing the day of judgment, with every wicked thing revealed, every sin and sorrow blazingly glared upon, every hidden abomination laid bare before hell's expectant fire! The elements of popular discord are gathered in these wretchedly constructed tenement-houses, where poverty, disease and crime find an abode. Here disease in its most loathsome forms propagates itself. Unholy passions rule in the domestic circle. Everything, within and without, tends to physical and moral degradation."

Such, Mr. Chairman, is the external and internal sanitary condition of the homes of 500,000 people in the City of New-York to-day, as revealed by this inspection. It requires no extraordinary amount of medical knowledge to determine the physical condition of this immense population, living under such circumstances. Even though no devastating epidemic is found ravaging the tenant-house, yet the first sight of the wretched inmates convinces you that diseases far more destructive to health and happiness, because creating no alarm, are wasting the vital energies, and slowly but surely consuming the very tissues of the body. Here infantile life unfolds its bud, but perishes before its first anniversary. Here youth is ugly with loathsome diseases and the deformities which follow physical degeneracy. Here the decrepitude of old age is found at thirty. The poor themselves have a very expressive term for the slow process of decay which they suffer, viz.: "TENANT-HOUSE ROT." The great majority are, indeed, undergoing a slow decomposition—a true eremacausis, as the chemists term it. And with this physical degeneration we find mental and moral deterioration. The frequent expression of the poor, "We have no sickness, thank God," "is uttered by those whose sunken eyes, pale cheeks, and colorless lips speak more eloquently than words," of the unseen agencies which are sapping the fountains of health. Vice, crime, drunkenness, lust, disease, and death, here hold sway, in spite of the most powerful moral and religious influences. Religious teachers and Bible readers are beginning to give this class over, as past all remedy, until their physical condition is improved. Their intellects are so blunted and their perceptions so perverted by the noxious atmosphere which they breathe, and the all-pervading filth in which they live, move and have their being, that they are not susceptible to moral or religious influences. In London, some of the city missionaries have entirely abandoned the tenant-house class. There is, undoubtedly, a depraved physical condition which explains the moral deterioration of these people, and which can never be overcome until we surround them with the conditions of sound health.

a child growing up in this pestilential atmosphere becomes vicious and brutal, not from any natural depravity, but because it is mentally incapable of the perceptions of truth. Most truly does the Inspector of the Fourth Ward say:

"There is a tenant-house cachexy well-known to such medical men as have a practical acquaintance with these abodes; nor does it affect alone the physical condition of their inmates. It has its moral prototype in an ochlesis of vice—a contagious depravity, to whose malign influence the youthful survivors of the terrible physical evils to which their infancy is exposed, are sure to succumb. We often find in persons of less than middle age, who have long occupied such confined and filthy premises, a morbid condition of the system unknown elsewhere. The eye becomes bleared, the senses blunted, the limbs shrunken and tremulous, the secretions exceedingly offensive. There is a state of premature decay. In this condition of life the ties of nature seem to be unloosed. Maternal instinct and filial affection seem to participate in the general decay of soul and body. A kind Providence, whose hand is visible even here, mercifully provides that the almost inevitable decay and death which man's criminal neglect entails on the offspring of the unfortunates who dwell in these dreary mansions, shall elicit comparatively feeble pangs of parental anguish. To the physical and moral degradation, the blight of these miserable abodes, where decay reigns supreme over habitation and inhabitant alike, may be plainly traced much of the immorality and crime which prevail among us. The established truth, that, as the corporeal frame deteriorates, man's spiritual nature is liable also to degenerate, receives its apt illustration here."

PREVAILING DISEASES.

But, Sir, acute diseases, and those frequently of the most destructive character, prevail at all seasons among the tenant-house population, and generally with fearful fatality. Although the last Summer and Autumn were unusually healthy, these records show the prevalence of a vast amount of disease among the poor of New-York. These diseases are of a kind that always originate in or are aggravated by the crowding of families in unventilated apartments, want of sunlight and pure air, house and street filthy, &c.

First Ward—The diseases prevalent in this district the past season have been principally typhus, measles, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and marasmus. Diarrhœal diseases are most prevalent in those insalubrious quarters already described, and at a season when the exciting causes are at their greatest stage of development and activity.

Second and Third Wards—Typhus fever made its appearance in tenant-houses, and in two or three instances spread through all the families immediately exposed. At one place the disease attacked successively every member of the family immediately exposed, but was prevented from spreading further by free ventilation.

Fifth Ward—The slips, in consequence of receiving the sewerage of the district and surrounding parts of the city, are generally foul and the undoubted source of much sickness. Small-pox has prevailed more extensively than for many years back. Typhus and typhoid fevers have been prevalent over the whole district.

Eighth Ward—The prevailing diseases of the past season have been fevers of the typhus, typhoid, remittent and intermittent types, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, scarlatina, dysentery and diarrhœa, all confined to densely-populated tenements. The typhus and typhoid fevers have been of a malignant type in two houses, twelve out of eighteen cases proving fatal.

Ninth Ward—The prevailing diseases during the past season have been typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, scarlet fever, measles, and a few cases of variola.

Sixth Ward—The seeds of disease exist everywhere, and although removable and susceptible of sanitary control, they are yet uncontrolled, and at any time may spring into activity and a terrific life, that shall only have the power and effect of death. Cholera, when it visits these shores again, will first break forth here, *if proper sanitary measures be neglected.* Typhus fever nests exist in all parts of this district; and it has been traced from these nests to every ward in the city, spreading the disease not only in the worst localities, but into the homes of the industrious, the wealthy, and the highest classes of society. This disease is now on the increase, and if proper sanitary measures are not adopted to remove the predisposing and the infecting causes, we may again have an epidemic of that scourge.

Fourteenth Ward—There have been attended in this district, during the last year, over 200 cases of typhoid and typhus fever by one dispensary physician; also, 70 cases of dysentery, and 50 cases of small-pox. There is one particular locality which has contributed to the spread and intensity of the fever contagion, viz: the little street known as Jersey-street. It is always filthy, and the effluvia arising therefrom is extremely offensive. The privies are generally full nearly to overflowing, and the yards are also in a dirty condition, heaps of refuse matter being allowed to remain and to accumulate continually in many of them. There is no sewer in this little street, though the streets at each end are sewered.

Tenth Ward—The most prominent diseases during the past pear have been phthisis, typhoid and scarlet fevers, cholera infantum, dysentery, small-pox and diphtheria. They were most prevalent in the poorest part of the district, having the lowest ground, the filthiest streets, and the most dense population of poor and careless people, who are crowded in the numerous tenant-houses, shanties and small dwellings, which were built for one or two families, but are now made to contain from five to ten.

Nineteenth Ward—The diseases that have chiefly prevailed during the past season are dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and the exanthematous fevers. They were of the most frequent occurrence in the more crowded and insalubrious quarters.

Fifteenth Ward—Since the commencement of the survey, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, small-pox and cholera infantum have prevailed in the tenant-houses of this ward. Six cases of small-pox occurred in one of three thickly-peopled rows of such dwellings, and the disease was communicated to a child in an adjacent street, who had been playing in the infected neighborhood. Seven cases of typhoid also occurred in a court among children, and this was within a few doors of better class.

Eleventh Ward—Typhus and typhoid fevers have been found prevailing in all sections of this district. Small-pox, scarlatina, measles and pulmonary diseases are met with in almost every street. Typhus is the most typical of the preventable diseases that abound in the Eleventh Ward. Cholera infantum and obstinate diarrhœal maladies were prevalent in the rear tenements, and throughout the lowest streets, during the Summer and Autumn.

To give you an idea of the wide prevalence of these diseases, I will notice one or two more in detail.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox is the very type of preventable diseases. We have a safe and sure preventive in thorough vaccination. And yet this loathsome disease is at this moment an epidemic in New-York. In two days' time, the inspectors found 644 cases, and in two weeks, upward of 1,200; and it was estimated that but about one-half were discovered. In many of the large tenant-houses, six, eight and ten cases were found at the same time. They found it under every conceivable condition tending to promote its communicability. It was in the street cars, in the stages, in the hacks, on the ferry-boats, in junk-shops, in cigar-stores, in candy-shops, in the families of tailors and seamstresses, who were making clothing for wholesale stores, in public, in private charities, &c., &c. I hold in my hand a list of cases of small-pox found existing under circumstances which show how wide-spread is this disease. Bedding of a fatal case of small-pox was sold to a rag-man; case in a room where candy and daily papers were sold; case on a ferry-boat; woman was attending bar and acting as nurse to her husband who had small-pox; girl was making cigars while scabs were falling from her skin; seamstress was making shirts for a Broadway store, one of which was thrown over the cradle of a child sick of small-pox; tailors making soldiers' clothing, have their children, from whom the scabs were falling, wrapped in the garments; a woman selling vegetables had the scabs falling from her face, among the vegetables, &c., &c. Instances of this kind can be quoted at any length, but these examples are sufficient to show that small-pox spreads uncontrolled throughout our city. And they show, too, how this disease is disseminated abroad. Says the inspector of the Fourth Ward:

"In localities where small-pox prevailed I found, in some instances within a few feet of the patients, tailors at work for our best clothing establishments. Such infected vestments—worse than the tunic of the Centaur—bring disease and death not only to the wearer, but to many others. The occupant of the crowded tenant house procures from such a source a coat or a blanket, and soon a loathsome pest attacks the young and unprotected members of his family, and ultimately spreads through the entire quarter, destroying life after life and endangering the health of a whole community. Small-pox, suddenly breaking out in some secluded rural district, often owes its unsuspected origin to the above causes. In the remote solitude of the ocean the seaman opens the chest in which he has deposited such obnoxious apparel, and from this Pandora's box scatters the seeds of pestilence among his comrades, which, ripening, shall spread its germs to distant ports."

Or, what is more striking, take the following from the report of the inspector of the Fifth Ward:

"The largest wholesale establishments for the sale of dry goods on this side of the Atlantic Ocean are in immediate contact with the tenant-houses of the worst class, and which are infested with small-pox and typhus fever. The two freight depots and the principal passenger depot of the Railroad Company are in the same close association with these nests of infection. In the region immediately surrounding are also situated several hotels, and a large number of boarding-houses, whose inmates are thus in danger of personal contact with these diseases at any moment. West Broadway, running through the very centre of the district, is traversed by two different lines of city railway cars, with an average of two cars passing each minute, and carrying millions of passengers yearly by the very doors of these houses. Broadway, at but a short distance removed, is the principal thoroughfare of the city. Hudson-street on the west is also a leading route for city travel; and the cross streets of the district are traversed daily by multitudes to reach various lines of steamboats, cars, and steamships, which leave the city opposite this point. All this large amount of daily travel passes through a region always containing cases of typhus fever, and largely infected with small-pox. Is it any cause of surprise that cases of these diseases are here contracted, to be carried to distant sections of the country, there to develop themselves, to the surprise and alarm of whole neighborhoods? It is also well to remember that several large livery stables are located in the immediate neighborhood, whose vehicles, it is well-known, are frequently employed to carry persons suffering from these diseases to hospital, or to attend at funerals. These vehicles are, perhaps, immediately afterward driven to the various car and steamboat lines to secure passengers, who are thus exposed in the most dangerous manner to these diseases."

TYPHUS FEVER.

Second only to small-pox as a preventable disease, but of a more fatal character, is typhus fever. Typhus depends upon over-crowding with deficient ventilation, and is aggravated by domestic filth. The inspectors found and located by street and number no less than 2,000 cases of this most contagious and fatal disease. Commencing in a large tenant-house in Mulberry-street, it was traced from locality to locality, in the poorer quarters, until it was found to have visited nearly every section of the city. It became localized in many tenant-houses and streets, where it still remains, causing a large amount of sickness and mortality. At Mulberry-street, in a notoriously filthy house, it has existed for more than four years. This house has a population of about 320, which is renewed every few months. During the period alluded to, there have been no less than 60 deaths by fever in this single house, and 240 cases. To-day this fever is raging uncontrolled in that house, creating more orphanage than many well fought battles. Every new family which enters these infected quarters is sure to fall victims to this pestilential disease. The tenant house No. — East Seventeenth-street, which reeks with filth, gives the same history; upward of 85 cases, with a large percentage of deaths, occurred in this single house during the past season. And still it remained uncleaned and open to new tenants. I could mention scores of these houses in every part of the tenant-house districts where typhus has apparently taken up its abode, and from whence it sends out in every direction its deadly streams.

Not only have single houses become centres of contagion, but this fever has, in many instances, become localized in crowded streets and blocks. Baxter and Mulberry streets, which to-day are almost impassable on account of the heaps of garbage, and the courts and alleys of which are reeking with filth, have been great centres of pestilence. From many of these tenements whole families have been swept away. Jersey-street, a short but uncleaned avenue, adjacent to a fashionable part of Broadway, is another great depot of fever, which, according to these records, frequently contained upward of thirty cases in progress at one time. East Eleventh-street, between First and Second avenues, now, as all the past Summer, in a most horribly filthy condition, is a local habitation of fever of the worst type. The same statement may be made of nearly every district where the tenant-houses are especially crowded, and the streets, courts and alleys are more than usually filthy.

DIARRHŒAL AFFECTIONS.

Diarrhœal diseases, as cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, &c., which arise from, or are intensely aggravated by the emanations from putrescible material in streets, courts, and alleys, or from cesspools, privies, drain pipes, sewers, &c., were prevalent in the tenant-house districts, creating, as usual, a vast amount of sickness, and a large infant mortality. Very generally these diseases were directly traceable to the decomposing filth, and in some instances were stopped by the removal of the nuisance.

The inspector of the Eighth Ward reports:

"Cholera infantum has probably consigned many more to the grave during the past Summer than all other diseases in my inspection district. In every case examined I have found it associated with some well-marked source of insalubrity; vegetable and animal decomposition have been the most prominent causes. That fifty per cent. die from preventable causes in my inspection district I do not doubt."

The inspector of the Sixth Ward says:

"The mortality among children is fearfully high, many families having lost all their children; others four out of five or six."

The inspector of the Ninth Ward says he found among the people living near the mouth of an open sewer:

"That no less than twenty-nine cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, five of which had terminated fatally, had occurred during the three weeks immediately preceding his inspection."

He adds:

"Now, when we take into consideration the fact that there are only twenty-two dwellings on this square, (a considerable portion of it being occupied by a large lumber-yard,) and that all these cases had occurred within a period of about twenty-one days, the ratio becomes appalling. How many cases may have occurred subsequently, I have not sought to ascertain, my time being fully occupied in the inspection of the other parts of my district. But a still more direct and specific action of the poisonous emanations proceeding from this obstructed sewerage, manifested itself in the dwelling on the corner of West and Gansevoort streets, which is in the closest proximity to the outlet of the sewer. *Here I learned, upon inquiry, that typhoid fever had prevailed almost continuously during the preceding Winter, and I found three severe cases of dysentery at the time of my visit.*"

But I will not occupy time with further details of the evidence which this inspection furnishes of the vast accumulation of the causes of unhealthiness which exist in New-York, and of the wide prevalence of contagious diseases arising therefrom or aggravated thereby.

The next point of inquiry is as to the effect of these conditions, upon the public health of the city. Our constituted health authorities claim that notwithstanding this excessive concentration of the causes of disease around and in the homes of half of our population, the death rate of New-York is very low. To properly understand this statement, we must inquire what is the

RATE OF DEATH FROM INEVITABLE CAUSES.

It has been estimated by careful writers on vital statistics that 17 in 1,000 persons living annually die from inevitable causes. That is, in a community of 1,000 persons living under circumstances such that persons die only from old age, cancer, casualties, &c., 17 will die annually, and no more. And this number is the maximum that will die without the occurrence of some disease due to a removable cause. Taking this standard as the absolute necessary death rate, we can readily estimate the number of unnecessary or preventable deaths which occur in any community. Says the Registrar-General of England, (Twentieth Annual Report:) "Any deaths in a people exceeding 17 in 1,000 annually are unnatural deaths. If the people were shot, drowned, burnt, poisoned by strychnine, their deaths would not be more unnatural than the deaths wrought clandestinely by diseases in excess of the quota of natural death—that is, in excess of *seventeen* in 1,000 living."

DEATH RATE OF NEW-YORK.

Taking this as the standard, let us see how the death rate of New-York compares with it. It is claimed by the city officials that notwithstanding the vast accumulation of the universally-recognized causes of disease, New-York has a low death rate. It is not reasonable to suppose this statement true, nor is it true, as will presently appear. It is stated very truly in the City Inspector's Report for 1863, that "it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years that a correct judgment can be formed of the state of health of a city," and upon this basis let us determine what is the mortality of New-York. Take the 11 years preceding the last census, viz., 1860, excluding, however, 1854, the year of the cholera. I select this period because it includes the three last census returns, and it is only where we have the census returns with the mortality records that we have accurate data for our estimates. Now, the City Inspector's own records (Reports of 1863, page 192) show that during the period referred to, the death rate of New-York City was never below 28 in the 1,000, and twice exceeded 40 in the 1,000, the average being as high as 33 in the 1,000. These deductions are made directly from the City Inspector's Reports, and, as they are claimed to be infallible, these conclusions cannot be controverted. Now, when you remember that the highest death rate fixed by sanitary writers for inevitable deaths is 17 in 1,000, and that all deaths above that standard are considered preventable, it is apparent what a fearful sacrifice of life there is in New-York. Estimated at the very minimum death rate of the last decennial period, viz.: 28 in 1,000, New-York annually lost 11 from preventable deaths in 1,000 of her population, or upwards of 7,000 yearly, on an average, giving the enormous sum total [illegible] period of 77,000 preventable deaths.

It may be urged that cities never can attain to this standard of healthiness, but English writers maintain that the rate of 17 in the 1,000 is the true measure of the public health, and that even the most populous towns may yet be brought up to it. Nor can we doubt that there is much plausibility in the assertion, when we find the mortality of Philadelphia fall to 18 in 1,000, and that of London gradually descend from 30 in 1,000 to 22 in 1,000.

MORTALITY OF NEW-YORK, LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA COMPARED.

It is maintained, also, that New-York has a lower death rate than London or Philadelphia. Let us see how far this assertion is sustained by the records of the health authorities of those cities. During the decennial period preceding, but including 1860, and excluding 1854, as in the former comparison, the minimum mortality in London was 20 in 1,000, the maximum 24 in 1,000, the mean about 22 in 1,000. These figures are from the Registrar General Reports. The rate of mortality of Philadelphia for the same period was as follows: Minimum 16 in 1,000, maximum 23 in 1,000, mean about 20 in 1,000. These figures are from the report of Dr. Jewell, long the able Health Officer of that city. Placed in their proper relation, these mortality statistics read as follows: The number of deaths to the 1,000 living for the ten years, 1850–60 inclusive, but exclusive of 1854, is for

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.
London	20	24	22
Philadelphia	16	23	20
New-York	28	41	33

If, then, New-York had as low an average death rate as Philadelphia, she would have saved 13 in 1,000 of her population during that period, or in 1860, 10,577. These figures may seem excessive, but they are careful deductions from the annual returns of the several cities. And yet it is reiterated year after year by the City Inspector, that "New-York City, at this day, can lay claim to the privilege of being numbered with those of the most healthy in the world." With what consummate justice did Dr. Jewell administer this withering rebuke to our pretentious official. "It is unnecessary," he says, in his report of 1860, "to comment upon this extraordinary statement, when the above figures contradict so positively the assertion. It is to be regretted that the inspector had not availed himself of the above statistical information, which would have obliged him to have presented a widely different statement, although one indicating a more severe pressure of sanitary evils, upon the health of their population, than his report develops."

CONSTANT SICKNESS RATE.

But excessive as is this death rate, it is not the full measure of the penalty which we pay to the Demon of filth. A high death rate from the diseases which it engenders or intensifies, always implies a large amount of sickness. It is estimated by competent authority that there are 28 cases of sickness for every death. On this basis of estimate what an enormous amount of unnecessary sickness exists in our midst! Nor is this a mere supposition. I have an accurate census of many groups of families of that portion of our population who live immured in filth, and here we find the constant sickness rate excessive. It is no uncommon thing to find it 50, 60 and 70 per cent.

WHERE THE DEATH PRESSURE IS GREATEST.

I wish now to call your attention to the fact that great as is our mortality and sickness rate, its excess is not equally distributed over the entire population, but falls exclusively upon the poor and helpless. One-half at least of the population of New York have a death rate no higher than the people of a healthy country town, while the death pressure upon the other half is frightfully severe. For example, the Seventeenth Ward which is inhabited principally by the wealthy class and has but few tenant-houses, has a death rate of but 17 in 1,000, or only the death rate of a rural town; but the Sixth and Fourth Wards, which are occupied by the laboring classes, have a death rate varying from 36 to 40 in 1,000. Thus it appears that while the average death rate of the city is very high, it is principally sustained by those wards where the tenant-house population is the most numerous. We find this excess of mortality just where we found the causes of disease existing most numerously. And when we sift the matter further we find that the excess of mortality is not even equally distributed over these populous poor wards, but is concentrated upon individual tenant-houses. For example, while the mortality of the Sixth Ward is nearly 40 in 1,000, the mortality of its large tenant-houses is as high as 60 to 70 in 1,000. The following is a recent census of a large but not exceptional tenant-house of that ward: Number of families in the house, 74; persons, 349; deaths, 18, or 53 in 1,000; constant sickness, 1 in 3; deaths of children, 1 in 6, or at the rate of 166 in 1,000.

The following table illustrates the distribution of the mortality of New-York among the different classes of inhabitants at the last census:

Average mortality of entire city	28 in 1,000
Mortality of better class	10 to 17 in 1,000
Mortality of tenant-house	50 to 60 in 1,000

ALLEGED CAUSES OF EXCESSIVE MORTALITY.

But I should not do justice to this branch of inquiry without noticing the alleged causes of the high mortality of New-York. The first is the large foreign immigration. The reliance to be placed upon that scapegoat may be readily shown. Emigration occurs to this country under two conditions: 1. The emigrant is driven from home by famine, in which case the poorer class emigrate, or, 2, he is invited by advantages for labor or business, when the middle classes principally emigrate. Now, it is under the latter circumstances that emigration generally takes place to the United States. This is seen in the vast sums of money which the emigrants now annually bring, and the amounts which they return to their friends as the result of their labor. This class are always very hardy and healthy, as is proved by the small mortality that occurs *in transitu*, being but 1.31 per cent. for ten years. Besides, we have the official statement of the Commissioners of Emigration that but about 3 per cent. remain in the city. But the City Inspector himself shows the utter fallacy of this alleged cause of excessive mortality in his report for 1860, in which he makes the true explanation, and attributes to its proper cause whatever increased mortality arises from emigrants. He says:

"Most of the children who arrive in this city from foreign ports, although suffering from the effects of a protracted voyage, bad accommodations, and worse fare, do not bring with them any marked disease beyond those which, with proper care, nursing, and wholesome air, could not be easily overcome. The causes of this excessive mortality must be sought for in this city, and are readily traceable to the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to take up their abodes in the contracted alleys, the underground, murky and pestilential cellars, the tenement house, with its hundreds of occupants, where each cook, eat and sleep in a single room, without light or ventilation, surrounded with filth, an atmosphere foul, fetid and deadly, with none to console with or advise them, or to apply to for relief when disease invades them."

Again, it is alleged that the floating population causes the excess of deaths. But it has been established by Dr. Playfair that the floating population is the most healthy. The same is true of wandering tribes, of a moving army, and equally of individuals. But when they fix their habitations or encamp, that moment the causes of disease begin to gather about them, and unless sanitary regulations are carefully observed, diseases, such as fever, diarrhœal affections, &c., begin to prevail. The poor population of New-York is to-day but an immense army in camp, upon small territory, crowded into old filthy dwellings, and without the slightest police regulation for cleanliness. If this army should abandon its camp and begin a roving life in the country, all the diseases now prevalent would disappear. And it must be added, that if these deserted and uncleaned tenements should immediately be filled by healthy people from the country, the new tenants would at once begin to suffer from all the pestilential diseases now indigenous in that part of the city.

I have now laid before you, as briefly as possible, the accumulated evidence that New-York is to-day full to repletion with all the causes which originate and intensify the most loathsome and fatal diseases known to mankind.

This evidence proves that at least half a million of its population are literally submerged in filth, and half-stifled in an atmosphere charged with all the elements of death. I have demonstrated that the legitimate fruits of her sanitary evils is an excessively high death rate and a correspondingly large sickness rate.

CAN THE LOCAL CAUSES OF DISEASE BE REMOVED?

The all-important question which now concerns us as citizens, and you as practi[illegible] visitors, is, can these evils be remedied? We answer, yes. In the first place the streets can be kept clean. Other cities accomplish this object, and therefore New-York can, and we have striking illustrative examples. In certain portions of the city the streets are as clean as this floor. They are swept daily, and scarcely a particle of dust is left in the streets or gutters the year round. But they are cleaned by private contract of the people residing upon them. What individual enterprise can do for whole squares, surely a corporation so lavish in money as New-York ought to be able to do for the city at large.

The courts, alleys, cesspools and privies can be cleansed and kept in good condition. There are tenant-houses which are as clean in all their alleys, courts and cellars as the best-kept private houses. These are dwellings for the poor in which the landlord takes especial interest. What is done for the surroundings of one of these houses, may be done for all. But the tenant-houses of the worst class may be quickly placed in a good sanitary condition. The inspectors furnish many examples of this fact. They were frequently mistaken in their inspection for an official, and when their visit to the tenant-house was reported to the landlord, he hastened to renovate the building. Some of the most filthy quarters were so completely changed within forty-eight hours that the inspectors could scarcely recognize the locality. The Inspector of the Eighth Ward says:

"The sanitary improvement in my district during the progress of my inspection was plainly visible. Exceedingly filthy places, overflowing cesspools and privies, which were numerous in my first visit, were suddenly cleaned. Often upon my second visit, with paper and pencil in my hand to sketch the filthy scene, I would find the quarters cleaned and whitewashed, and the air, instead of being laden with disagreeable odors, would be comparatively pure and wholesome. Many of these sudden transitions were from fear, or the presumption that my inspection had some official authority; but the greater part were brought about by explaining to the people the necessity of cleanliness. Pools of filthy water from obstructions at the street corners, and accumulations along the gutters, would quickly disappear, when the people would be convinced of the deleterious effect upon the public health. It will be well for the inhabitants of New-York City, and especially for those of this section, when there shall be laws not only to compel them to keep their houses and surroundings clean and free from the effluvia resulting from vegetable and animal decomposition, but to prevent the over-crowding of tenant-houses, where fatal diseases are generated, and where death walks stealthily around."

The tenant-house population is susceptible of infinite improvement, when once rescued from the reign of filth, and restored to a pure atmosphere and clean homes. The poor live in these wretched tenements because they are compelled to and not from choice. They universally complain that they cannot escape from domestic and street filth. It surrounds and pervades their habitations, always accumulating, and never diminishing. The most tidy house-wife, compelled to live in the midst of this ocean of rubbish, with all its degrading associations, soon finds the same level, and from this she can be rescued only by giving her again a clean and well-ordered home. And such a home every municipal Government is bound to secure to the poorest and humblest citizen. Let the landlord be compelled to keep his house in good repair, supply it with an abundance of pure water, connect the privy with the sewer, open free ventilation, afford means for removal of garbage, and then keep a careful oversight of his tenants, enforcing cleanliness. If this were done, the tenant-house people would immediately improve, and the death rate, if we may judge from other cities, would fall one fourth.

Again, the cellar population can be removed from their subterranean abodes, and placed in better homes. Liverpool has solved this problem for us. In 1847 that city had a cellar population of 20,000; an ordinance was passed forbidding the occupation of underground rooms as residences, with certain restrictions, and within three years the great mass of people in these subterranean haunts were removed to better tenements, with a great reduction of the mortality of the city. That city, formerly the most unhealthy in England, has continued the reforms thus inaugurated by compelling landlords to improve their tenant-houses, and the result is that it has become one of the healthiest towns of Europe. London has recently taken similar action in regard to cellar tenements. What these cities have done New-York can and ought to do for her public health.

CAN THE PREVAILING DISEASES BE PREVENTED?

That the diseases which prevail with such fatality in the uncleaned tenant-houses are for the most part preventable, we have the most undoubted evidence. That small-pox is preventable is known to every school-boy, and yet that loathsome disease to-day prevails throughout all the tenant-house districts of New-York, without the slightest restraint on the part of our local authorities. Typhus is to-day ravaging the homes of the poor without "let or hindrance," and yet cleanliness and pure air are sure preventives. Of this truth these reports furnish many examples. I will quote but a single illustration. The fever-nest—West Thirty-third-street—is one of a row of tenant-houses five stories high, and contains 16 families. It was in a filthy condition, without Croton water, waste pipes stopped, sinks overflowing and emitting offensive odor; fever had prevailed all Winter, nearly every person in the house having had an attack, and four died. It was never inspected by a city official. The owner was induced to clean the house, and from that date not a case of fever has occurred. The inspector who reports this case very justly adds: "If, when the first case of fever occurred in this building, the owner had been compelled to put it in a good sanitary condition, six human lives would undoubtedly have been saved, besides a great amount of sickness." Cholera infantum and diarrhœal affections are found in their greatest intensity where putrescible animal matter and domestic filth exist. Remove these causes, or remove the patients from the neighborhood, and these diseases generally at once disappear. Diphtheria is found to be most intense in the vicinity of unclean stables. It is, therefore, with great propriety, that the entire class of zymotic diseases are now called "filth and foul air" diseases by the English sanitary writers. Remove the filth and foul air and these diseases disappear as effect follows cause.

CAN POPULOUS TOWNS BE IMPROVED?

But while it is admitted that the streets of a town may be cleaned, the condition of the poor improved, and diseases, under the most favorable circumstances, prevented, it may be doubted whether the sanitary condition of populous towns can be materially changed, and the death rate greatly reduced. But in England, where sanitary science is enthusiastically cultivated, there is not only no doubt that large towns can be thus improved, but that the mortality of London itself may yet be no greater than the country. Already, indeed, the London *Times* boasts "that the average of health throughout the City of London is higher than the average of health throughout all England, taking town and country together. The mortality in all England is at the rate of 22.8 in every 1,000 of the population; in the City of London it is at the rate of 22.3 for every 1,000 inhabitants! The improvement has been progressive; it has been slow, but steady and sure. Gradually the mortality has decreased, until the yearly death roll of 3,763 has been reduced to 2,904 within the period of nine years, during which the city has been under the rule of the Sanitary Commission. The deaths this year—22.3 per 1,000, or one in every forty-five of the inhabitants—are nine per cent. below the general average, and represent a saving of 286 lives. And secondly, this gratifying result has been obtained in the face of obstacles which seemed to be almost insurmountable."

Liverpool affords a striking example of the power of sanitary measures rigidly enforced to improve the public health. It was formerly the most unhealthy city of England, being the very home of typhus, small-pox and allied preventable diseases. But it adopted vigorous measures of reform, improving its poorer districts, and the death rate has fallen eight in 1,000. Macclesfield, Saulsbury, and many other English towns have had their mortality reduced 8, 10 and 15 in 1,000 by the vigorous prosecution of sanitary improvements. All the populous towns of that country are moving in this reform, and, as a result, the general death rate of towns is approximating that of the country.

The Health Officer of London announced that cleanliness would preserve a town from the visitation of epidemics. But there must be cleanliness of the streets, cleanliness of the courts, cleanliness of the apartments and cleanliness of the person. On the approach of the cholera in 1849 the town of Worcester determined to test the theory, and accordingly set vigorously to work and cleaned the town thoroughly, removing everything of an offensive nature, and adopted the most stringent regulations against the accumulation of filth about or within the homes of the people. The result was that this "destroyer of uncleanly cities made a [illegible] with the people of Worcester, and every [illegible] and doorpost was [illegible] cleanliness. Not a house was [illegible], and the town was saved in the midst of the [illegible] desolation.

New-Orleans is another striking example of the value of civic cleanliness. Since by military regulations it is kept constantly in a cleanly condition, it has had no visitation of its old enemy, yellow fever.

The degree of public health of a town is therefore measured by its cleanliness, and its capacity for health depends upon its capacity for cleanliness.

IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD SANITARY GOVERNMENT TO NEW-YORK.

There is scarcely a city which has such absolute need of an efficient and intelligent sanitary government as New-York. On its small territory three, four or five millions of people are yet to be accommodated with houses. Already there is crowded upon less than eight of its thirty-two square miles all of our commercial, business and manufacturing interests, and the houses of nearly 1,000,000 of people. And in the natural relations of the poor and rich, the former consisting of more than half of the entire population, are crowded into less than a fourth of this area. Of what vast importance is it that a wise and intelligent authority be vigilantly exercised, so that in its future growth and expansion every condition pertaining to health shall be secured to its inhabitants. It is universally conceded that New-York has in the highest degree all the natural advantages of salubrity. Its climate is the mean between the extremes of heat and cold; its topographical peculiarities are admirably adapted for drainage and sewerage; its exposure is southern; its shores are swept by two rivers, which bear seaward everything that enters them beyond the power of the flowing tide to return it; its rural surroundings are of the most healthful. In every respect it is regarded by competent observers as most favorably located for cleanliness, and the highest degree of public health. And there can be no doubt, that should New-York be placed under a wise Sanitary Government, which would improve all its natural advantages for health, it would become the cleanest and healthiest city in the world, and one of the most delightful places of residence.

THE INTEREST WHICH THIS COUNTRY HAS IN THE HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

But this is not a matter which concerns the citizens of New-York alone. The people of the State have a vital interest in the public health of our city. Connected as it is by means of rapid inter-communication with all parts of the country, there is every facility offered for the wide diffusion of the seeds of contagion. It is estimated by accurate statisticians that no less than 250,000 persons pass in and out of New-York daily over the ferries and railroads. It could not fail to happen that if any contagious disease prevailed in this city that it would be carried into the country and widely disseminated. And such is now a matter of daily occurrence. There is no doubt that nearly all the epidemics of small-pox in country towns, and much of the typhus and similar diseases have their origin in New-York. I have in my hand letters from all parts of the State confirming this statement. They strikingly illustrate the want of a good sanitary police in New-York, and the power of a great commercial centre to scatter disease broadcast over the country.

A few of these cases will abundantly illustrate the point:

Dr. J. S. Sprague, of Cooperstown, Otsego County, reports the occurrence of twenty-six cases of small-pox in that town, communicated by one person in October, 1860, who took the disease at a hotel in this city, in which a person with the disease had recently died. He was a merchant, and came to the city on business.

Dr. C. C. F. Gay, of Buffalo, reports the case of a female, who arrived from New-York in November, 1864, and was removed from the cars of the Erie Railroad to the State Line Road, and proceeded westward, who, as was afterward ascertained, had small-pox, and who communicated the disease at Columbus, Ohio, where there was three deaths produced by it. Four deaths were directly traceable to this exposure, viz.: three milkmen and one baggage man, all of whom stood near the sick woman, and saw her removed from the cars.

W. T. Babbitt mentions the case of a young man who took the disease in this city at a hotel where it was prevailing, at which he stopped while on a visit here, in whom the disease appeared after his return to Olean, in Cattaraugus County.

Dr. M. Jarvis, of Canestota, Madison County, relates the case of a man who visited this city with horses for sale, and was attacked with symptoms of small-pox some ten days after his return to Smithfield, in that county, who communicated the disease to his family, from whom it spread to others in that, and also in a neighboring town.

Dr. C. M. Noble, of Waverley, Delaware County, mentions the case of a merchant of that place, who came to this city with his wife, and went to one of our most frequented hotels; and being very much fatigued, they retired to the room provided for them without any particular examination of it—but found in the morning that they had been put in a room from which a patient with small-pox had just been removed, without its having been cleansed. The gentleman was seized with a malignant form of that disease after his return home. Two deaths and six cases of small-pox and varioloid resulted from this case.

Dr. S. W. Turner, of Chester, Connecticut, gives also two cases, one of small-pox and one of varioloid, in that and a neighboring place, which could be traced to this city.

Dr. Snow, the vigilant Health Officer of Providence, R. I., states that small-pox is rarely known in that city, except when imported from New-York.

I could repeat these details until it was shown that nearly every town in the State, and nearly every city in the country has been inoculated by New-York with this most loathsome disease. The most striking and most melancholy instances of the free dissemination of contagion are found in the army, where whole regiments have been stricken with small-pox through infected clothing manufactured at the homes of the poor, where the disease was prevailing. But these are facts too well known to every medical man, and even to the community, to require further illustration.

What terror small-pox creates in country towns when it attacks its first victim, you very well know. The house where it occurs is quarantined, and not unfrequently the sufferer is deserted by his friends, and left to recover or die, as the case may be. Business with the country is often suspended by the placards posted upon the highways, with the terrifying word, "Small-pox," upon them, and a finger pointing ominously to the town. In nine cases out of ten, another finger should point toward New-York, as the source of the pestilence.

It has been estimated by a competent observer, that every case of small-pox in a country town costs, by derangement of business alone, more money than is annually expended upon its public schools. If we add to this pecuniary loss the feverish excitement and popular apprehension, and the sufferings and probable death of the victim from want of proper care, we may but indifferently estimate the cost to the country of the prevalence of this disease.

Now, this diffusion of contagion from New-York, we contend, is unnecessary. Every well-informed medical man knows that we may have a sanitary police so vigilant, so efficient and so powerful, that it will not only preserve the public health, but prevent the spread of disease therefrom. We hold, therefore, that you are not only called upon to protect the people of the City of New-York from contagious diseases, but equally that you are bound to protect the people of the State from the dissemination of pestilence, by every legislative safeguard which sanitary science can suggest.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE PRESENT HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, during the prevalence of cholera in 1849, remark in their report:

"The labors of your committee, during the past appalling season of sickness and death, and the awful scenes of degradation, misery and filth developed to them by their researches, have brought into full view the fact that we have no *sanitary police worthy of the name*; that we are unprotected by that watchful regard over the public health which common sense dictates to be necessary for the security of our lives, the maintenance of the city's reputation, and the preservation of the interests of the inhabitants."

This is a perfectly truthful statement of the present condition of New-York. Practically, it is a city without any sanitary government. In its growth it is developing the natural history of a city that utterly ignores all rules and regulations which tend to make the homes of its people pleasant and healthy. It is the only city in the civilized world which disregards the platonic idea that in a model Republic medical men should be selected to preserve and promote the public health. Its Board of Health, the Mayor and Common Council, is an unwieldy body, without a shadow of qualification for its duties. Its Commissioners of Health have limited powers, and are equally incompetent. The City Inspector's department, which alone has the machinery for sanitary inspection and surveillance, is a gigantic imposture. Of its forty-four Health Wardens, whose duty it should be to make house-to-house inspections, searching out the cause of disease, and using every known agency for the control and suppression of epidemics, many are liquor-dealers, and all are grossly ignorant. Not one has any knowledge of medical subjects, nor dare they freely visit such diseases as small-pox, typhus, or cholera. During this entire voluntary inspection, extending over six months, Health Wardens have rarely been known to visit infected quarters, although small-pox, fever, &c., have been very prevalent, and the city has been in a most disgracefully filthy condition. A single Health Warden recently ventured to visit a house where small-pox existed in an upper room; he sent for the attendant, and when she appeared, ordering her not to approach him, gave the following as the best means of prevention: "Burn camphor on the stove, and hang bags of camphor about the necks of the children." To what depth of humiliation must that community have descended, which tolerates as its sanitary officers men who are not only utterly disqualified by education, business and moral character, but who have not even the poor qualification of courage to perform their duties. But perhaps the most decisive proof of the utter and hopeless inefficiency of our multiform health arrangements is found in the fact that all the evils from which we now suffer have grown up under their care. A late City Inspector thus emphatically gave expression to the popular feeling in regard to existing organizations:

"With such a system, can there be a wonder that the sanitary condition of the city is not improved? * * * Nor must the consideration be kept from view, that the members of the Common Council, the Board of Health and Commissioners of Health are all, from the manner of their appointment, subject to partisan influence. To expect a perfect sanitary system, under such a condition of things, is to expect an impossibility."

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, a gentleman of large experience, thus defines a health organization capable of answering the demands of a large and growing town: "The object of this organization lies in a word; inspection, inspection of the most constant, most searching, most intelligent and most trust-worthy kind, is that in which the provisional management of our sanitary affairs must essentially consist." The results of this work of voluntary sanitary inspection which I have before me, proves on every page the truth of the above statement. No health organization without daily inspection would have any efficiency. Of the value of such thorough inspection in the suppression of epidemics, and in the prevention of disease, there are abundant examples. The people of a populous town of England, becoming alarmed at the approach of cholera in 1849, organized a corps of inspectors, whose duty it was to visit from house to house, and inquire for cases of premonitory diarrhœa, and when found to apply the remedy at once. The result was that cholera did not visit that town. The same systematic house-to-house visitation was adopted in some poor districts of London in 1854, and there was an almost complete exemption of those parts of the city, while some of the wealthy quarters, which were not under such surveillance, suffered severely.

But it is essential that this inspection should be by thoroughly qualified medical men, and it must consist in a house-to-house visitation. Disease must be sought for, found, its incipient history completely made out, the causes upon which it depends reported, and the remedy suggested. Every case of death should be visited, and all the circumstances attending the development of the disease, if it belong to the preventable class, should be rigidly investigated and reported, in order that the Central Board may apply the proper remedy. Striking examples of the value of medical sanitary inspection are furnished by this voluntary organization. One inspector found diarrhœal affections very prevalent in a settlement in an up-town ward, and for a long time was baffled in his efforts to discover the cause. He was finally led to examine the water of a neighboring well, which the people used. This water appeared to be of an excellent quality, but on examination by Prof. Draper, it was found to contain a large amount of organic matter, derived either from a sewer or privy. Prof. Draper pronounced it liquid poison. The mystery was at once solved, and the proper remedy suggested. In another instance a very contagious disease was found in a tenant-house, and after a long course of inquiry it was at length discovered that a washer-woman, living in the basement, had taken in sailors' clothing. The sailors were found, the ship visited from which they came, and there the disease was found. None but medical men can prosecute such investigations with success, or suggest the proper remedy. If such a corps of sanitary inspectors were daily patroling their districts, visiting from house to house, searching out sanitary evils, advising and aiding the people in the adoption of preventive measures, no epidemics of small-pox, typhus, scarlet fever, cholera would ever gain more than a transient foothold. The Sanitary Inspector would truly become an officer of health, and would be everywhere welcome.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy for our evils must be apparent; and this remedy is suggested in such terse and unqualified language by the City Inspector above quoted, that I call the attention of the committee especially to his remarks, as a proper guide in your deliberations. In the City Inspector's report for 1861 we find the following:

"The stay of pestilence, to be effectual, must be prompt, and equally prompt must be the interposition of barriers against the introduction of disease, which may be kept back, but, once introduced, can with difficulty be checked or extirpated. For these reasons, there should be a power existing in other hands that may be ready to be used at the moment the exigency may arise." * * * "The remedy apparent to every one must consist in the adoption of laws transferring the power of sanitary regulations to some other authority of a different order of instruction in sanitary science." * * * "The first groundwork of reform, in the opinion of the undersigned, is to bestow upon some other body, differently constituted, all power over the sanitary affairs of the city; and, until this is done, all other proposals of reform will be deprived of their essentially beneficial features. To escape present complications is the first great point to be gained; and this point secured, simplicity, promptness and efficiency may be substituted for inefficiency, complication and delay."

Accepting this as the first step in reform, the practical question arises: How shall that body be constituted to which is to be confided the sanitary interests of New-York?

AN EFFICIENT HEALTH BOARD.

If the experience of other large cities is of any value, or, indeed, if we rely simply on common sense, the following are indispensable prerogatives in any well-organized health board:

1. It should be independent of all political influence and above all partisan control.

2. It should combine executive ability with a profound knowledge of disease and the proper measures of prevention. To this end the board should be composed in part of men especially accustomed to the dispatch of business, and in part of medical men of great skill and experience.

3. It should have a corps of skilled medical officers as inspectors, which should be the eyes, the ears, in a word, the senses of the board, in every part of the city, searching out disease, investigating the causes which give rise to it, the conditions under which it exists, the means of its propagation, and the most effectual mode of its suppression.

4. It should have a close alliance with the police, which must be its arm of power in the prompt and efficient execution of its orders.

—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., have just ready, "Our Tropical Possession in Malayan Island; being a descriptive account of Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca; their Peoples, Produce Commerce and Government," by John Cameron, Esq., F. R. G. S.; "The Inferno of Dante," translated by Rev. James Ford; and "Angel Visits, and other Poems." The following new novels are now ready: "By the Sea," by the author of "Hester Kirton," "Chesterford," and "A Bad Beginning;" "Dunmara," by Ruth Murray; and "Maud Neville."

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Arrival of Sherman's Scouts at Wilmington on the 11th Inst.

CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS REPORTS.

The Advance Through the Carolinas an Unbroken Success.

OCCUPATION OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Our Forces Resting and Preparing for Another Move.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 14.

The steamer *Champion* arrived here this morning, from Wilmington.

She left Wilmington on the 11th instant, bringing the first definite intelligence respecting the movements of Gen. SHERMAN and his forces.

On the morning of the 11th instant, scouts from Gen. SHERMAN reached Wilmington, with the news that his army reached Fayetteville, N. C., and were encamped in its immediate vicinity, quietly resting his army preparatory to another march northward.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LEFT WING.

Beautiful Weather—The Railroad—money Going Home—Postage Stamps—Sutlers—Sheridan's Victory, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT WING, ARMY POTOMAC,
Tuesday, March 14—A. M.

We still continue in the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of most delicious weather, and it will in all probability last for some days. The roads and camps are now in very good condition. A ride round the army yesterday evidenced the fact that a move may take place at any day, so far as regards the state of the ground, but it is extremely difficult to make any prophesy in the premises.

As it at present stands, our military railroad is one of the greatest and most successful institutions among the many that have been adopted during our siege operations. The main trunk now measures nineteen miles, from City Point to Humphrey Station, while the junction at Hancock Station, out to the cavalry camp, and the branch to Patrick Station, and several other minor turnouts and extensions, swells the entire amount of railway to over twenty-five miles. The greater part of this line runs through an entirely ungraded route, and the trains rise and fall in quick succession, as they pass over the fast recurring hills and runs. During the progress of a train from City Point to our extreme left, you pass over eight or ten gigantic trestle bridges, and in two instances it requires rather a stout nerve—common enough, though, an article in an army—to pass over their slight and somewhat gimcrack structures. Very few accidents occur, and a reasonable amount of precision and speed is observed by the numerous trains that keep the road in almost constant use.

The Paymasters having paid their most welcome visits, and at the same time the money that has been looked for so long by our gallant boys, they have departed. Now that so large an amount of greenbacks are in the possession of the troops, it is very gratifying to find that so many of the men are sending the greater portion of their pay to friends and families at home. You would be surprised at the immense amount going North every day. The chaplains of the army are doing eminent service in this matter, as they attend to the business of expressing the money for the men. I know of several chaplains who have for the past ten days forwarded over *fifty thousand dollars* each, and a number whose totals come very near that figure. I am promised the total amount leaving the army at an early day, and I am assured that it will reach a very high figure, judging from present indications. Owing to the length of time required to transact business at the post-office, and the fact that personal presence is required, very little business has been transacted in the "money order" system, in comparison with the express company.

Not only are our soldiers a thinking class, but they read and write a great deal. One not in the army can have no adequate conception of the amount of mail matter arriving and departing from City Point. In order to give the general reader some slight idea of the magnitude of the Post-office Department for this army alone, I have but to mention the significant fact that FORTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of red postage stamps recently arrived for the use of the soldiers. Just imagine it, *fourteen thousand sheets*, or stamps enough for *one million four hundred thousand letters*. In some cases news men have sold over one hundred dollars worth of stamps in a single day, and I know that the demand has for a long time far exceeded the supply. In addition to the immense private mail, there is the accumulated official matter, and the grand total is of a tremendous figure.

Among the recent arrivals in this army is a heavy artillery regiment, numbering some 1,600 men; over 1,000 of these men received $1,000 each as bounty, for one year, and it can therefore be graphically described as "a million dollar regiment." The matter of bounties has, I hope, reached the extreme limit, and the pay of officers ought now to receive some proper attention, as it is a much better paying position as a private soldier than as a field officer even, not mentioning the lesser grade.

The sutlers are now reaping a great profit, and their business assumes the gigantic. This enterprising class of business-men deserve the few chances they obtain for making money. Not only are the indispensable in furnishing those few articles of luxury so necessary in camp life, and at the same time so difficult to obtain, but they also are relied upon for the greater part of the lighter articles of food, such as butter, cheese, eggs, milk, &c., &c. Uncle Sam is good, and the sutler enjoyeth his profit.

The army, late last night, received through the official channels the news of Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN'S successful operations, and the news gave us great satisfaction. Hurrah for our gallant cavalry and its energetic and daring leader. I have actually no news to communicate from this army.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM CITY POINT.

Hampton's Reported Victory—Genealogy of Gen. Lee—The Confederacy Ripe for a Dictatorship—The Negro Soldier Bill—Crook and Kelley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday Evening, March 13, 1865.

You must excuse me if I again commence with that most convenient of all subjects for correspondents or conversationalists—the weather; but, really, even if the magnificent weather we are now enjoying had not the most important bearing upon the great military issues now impending, it would be worthy of passing notice; for I believe it is only in a climate like this that one can thoroughly enjoy the contrast between such a diabolical season as we have just passed, and the genial one upon which we seem to have now permanently entered. The effect of only *one* such day as to-day, upon all our roads and the whole surface of the country, is truly magical. Thoroughfares, all but impassable for man or beast, become good for travel in two or three days; and the mudpools all over City Point, through which one had to wade ankle-deep only twenty-four hours ago, are already unprejudicial to the polished boots of the daintiest Broadway dandy. It is terrible to think that this clearing up of wintry storms is but the harbinger of the more deadly storms of war about to burst around us; but so it is, and a very little continuance of such days and nights as we are having must bring on the inevitable crash, which we have so long been hopefully expecting.

I see the Richmond papers claim another victory to-day—this time over KILPATRICK in South Carolina. It may be all very true, but they have such a suspicious way of telling things—these Southern gentry have—that they must really pardon us if we say we don't believe one word of it, until we have a peep at *our* side of the story. Even ROBERT E. LEE—whom we have always considered as modest and veracious as any rebel can be—seems for once, in his intense desire to grab a little good news, to have seized—quite accidentally, of course—a long bow instead of his sword, as his official dispatch about this affair with KILPATRICK clearly denotes.

I heard R. E. LEE clearly proved to be an Irishman the other day, and though it is an old joke in a new dress, it may bear repetition. He was stated to be lineally descended from a Mr. Richard Murphy, whence the name was familiarly changed, by degrees, into Richard Tator, and finally came down to the present commander of the rebel forces, who is universally allowed to be the *dic-tator* of the rebel Confederacy. I should hardly have believed this genealogical story, if the rebel General had not just given us indisputable proof of his Hibernian origin, by one of the best bulls I have seen for a long time. In his official dispatch, in the Richmond papers of to-day, respecting KILPATRICK, he says: "Gen. HAMPTON attacked Gen. KILPATRICK this morning, (March 10th,) and drove him from his camp, *taking his guns, wagons, horses, &c.*;" but immediately afterward he quite forgets himself, and adds: "*The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses.*" How could these guns be taken and yet left, and if they were left for want of horses, what could HAMPTON have done with the horses he took from us? We think we shall have, for the present, to dismiss this whole statement with the old Scotch verdict of "not proven."

It seems their negro bill has passed through Congress, but in such a shape, it appears to us, as no sane man could possibly expect to find work effectually. For instance, it provides that "the President be and he is hereby authorized to *ask for and accept* from the masters of slaves," the use of their slaves to go into the ranks. This implies power in the masters to refuse; and power which we well know two-thirds of those in rebellion are determined to exert against the arming of their negroes. But, in the event of of the *sauviter in modo* not winning over these sulky slave-owners, there is a clause provided to try a little of the *fortit er in re*. In other words, the President is authorized to call upon the several States, each to fill their quota toward raising 300,000 troops, "irrespective of color." This means, when literally interpreted, that if the refractory slave-owners *won't* come to terms they *shall*; and the *Sentinel*—the mouthpiece of Richmond's despot—gave them a pretty broad hint the other day, when it told them that it was "sometimes impolitic to thwart the wishes of any one commanding an army like LEE'S." If all this is not the deliberate manufacturing of a counter revolution, then we don't know anything of the materials out of which revolutions are formed.

But the climax of madness is to be found in *section* 5, which says that "nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize *a change in the relation of the said slaves.*" Only think of it—300,000 *slaves*, and to have implements of death and self-protection put into their hands, and driven to meet all the hardships and dangers of war, for what? *Freedom*? no; for the *boon of remaining slaves*, they and their wives and children! And these poor wretches are expected to fight, under such circumstances, when, by merely joining their free brethren within gunshot of them, they can not only escape mutilation and death altogether, but obtain a freedom, forever, as inalienable as that of their former masters! Can the recklessness of despair go any further? But let us patiently watch the result. Unless human nature has ceased to be human nature, I foretell such a stampede of the whole black population into our lines, even before arms can be put into their hands, as all the united armies of the rebels will be unable to prevent.

If the rebels look through the small end of their spyglass at their victories, they never fail to look through the large end at their defeats. Thus we find SHERIDAN'S splendid recent victory was nothing but a "raid;" and Gen. ROSSER, who was soundly thrashed for bothering him, while going along peacefully with his 1,500 prisoners to their pre-arranged destination, comes out coolly with an official dispatch, boasting how he made SHERIDAN "retire." Thus I have seen a huge mastiff, after seizing the bone of some hapless cur, drop it for an instant to shake the little animal for daring to follow him, then ultimately forced to "retire" and enjoy the prize in his own kennel—driven there, of course, by his puny adversary.

Sunday, March 14th—9 A. M.

Nothing of any consequence has transpired during the night. There is an ominous gathering of clouds this morning, which reminds us that we have not yet quite done with capricious March. Gens. CROOK and KELLY are here just now, having just been returned from their prisons. Thanks to the exchange now going on, they have had to enjoy but a small portion of the delights of sojourning in Dixie.

J. R. HAMILTON.

A NEW PEACE RUMOR.

Rumors in Regard to Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, March 15.

Rumors prevail that Peace Commissioners have reached City Point from Richmond, but no information, after careful inquiry, can be obtained to confirm their truth.

These rumors came by the way of Baltimore, but from no responsible source.

The New-Jersey Legislature—The Anti-Slavery Amendment—John P. Steckton Elected United States Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 15.

In the Senate the debate on the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, denied that voting against it placed himself and others in the position of defending an institution, the existence of which he deprecated and desired to dispose of as rapidly as humanity and a due regard to the rights of all permitted. Messrs. CHANDLER, of Morris, and HOLMAN followed on the same side. The question was then postponed until to-morrow.

The joint meeting of both branches was held at 3 o'clock.

The rule to elect by majority was rescinded, and JOHN P. STOCKTON was elected, having received 40 votes.

Mr. SCOVEL, of Camden, nominated and voted for FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Essex. This nomination was received with applause. Mr. DOUGHTY, of Somerset, nominated and voted for Mr. VROOM. Mr. KENNEDY, (Dem.,) of Warren, nominated and voted for JAMES W. WALL. Mr. JENKINS, (Dem.,) of Union, nominated and voted for H. S. LITTLE, of Monmouth.

A motion was made by Mr. JENKINS to adjourn *sine die* without an election, which was lost by a vote of 40 yeas against 41 yeas.

The ballot for Senator stood as follows:

John P. Steckton, (Dem.)	40
John C. Ten Eyck, (Rep.)	37
Fredk. T. Frelenghuysen	1
Peter D. Vrooh	1
H. S. Little	1
James W. Wall	1

SCHOFIELD'S ARMY.

Kinston Occupied by Our Forces.

The Rebel Army Yields Possession and Retreats.

DETAILS OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS.

The Rebels Burn the Bridge Over the Neuse River.

Reported Destruction of the Rebel Ram at Kingston.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 15.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the Navy Department merely announces: "Kinston in possession of our forces," giving no particulars.

REPORTS VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 15.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has received the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 15.

At noon, to-day, the Navy Department received advices by the steamer *Lehigh*, at Fortress Monroe, that Gen. SCHOFIELD occupied Kinston, N. C., on the 13th instant, Gen. BRAGG and his army retreating.

REPORTS FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, March 12,
4 o'clock, P. M.

Yesterday the enemy fell back across the Neuse River, after burning the bridge over that stream.

It is reported that they also burnt the rebel ram, at the same time, which was guarding the bridge.

Timber is now going forward to rebuild the bridge.

The railroad is completed to within a short distance of the river, opposite Kinston.

The enemy will not be able to remain in Kinston long, even if they decide to make another stand, of which there is much doubt.

Deserters and refugees continue to come into our lines.

The enemy suffered the most, owing to their repeated charges on our works, in which they were repulsed each time with severe loss.

Our troops stand their ground manfully, and are in high spirits over the prospect of meeting SHERMAN soon.

Gen. SHERMAN has opened communication with Wilmington from Fayetteville. He sends word that he is all right and marching on. We expect to hear some gratifying news from him in a few days.

Dr. PAGE, of the Sanitary Commission, who has sent a force with supplies to the front for the wounded, has also collected a list of the killed and wounded, which will be sent on for publication.

A portion of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD'S staff is still at Wilmington, among whom is his Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. J. A. CAMPBELL. Major WM. M. WHERRY, senior Aid-de-Camp, is Acting Assistant Adjutant-General during the absence of Col. CAMPBELL.

Lieut.-Col. TREAT, of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S staff, has just arrived from the front, and reports all quiet today. Gen. SCHOFIELD spends the Sabbath in Newbern.

The weather is pleasant and warm, with prospects of fair weather.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Voyage Down the Mississippi from Cairo to New-Orleans—The River Cities—Scenery of the Banks—Incidents by the Way.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 26, 1865.

I left Cairo just two weeks ago to-day for New-Orleans, taking passage on board the elegant steamer *John Kilgour*. This is my third trip down the Mississippi, and by far the most pleasant one. The trip itself, at any time, is a grand one; but particularly so when in company with thirty or more fast steamers—listening to the shouts and unharmonious vocalization of twelve thousand men—to the music of three or four bands—to the shrill calliopes, etc., etc.—and watching with great interest the races between first one boat and then another, and viewing, upon both sides of the great river, objects which amuse and instruct. The *John Kilgour* made the trip from Cairo to Memphis in twenty-one hours, which was excellent time, the distance being 252 miles.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, as I have once before informed the readers of the TIMES, is the most populous and important place on the river between St. Louis and New-Orleans. It is the terminus of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and is handsomely situated on the fourth Chickasaw bluff, from which it obtains the sobriquet of the "Bluff City." My last sketch of Memphis was in relation to its present history. I can now give you a brief account of its earliest history, (1540,) which designates the site of Memphis as having been occupied by a village called Chisca, near which FERDINAND DE SOTO, the immortal misguided Spanish explorer, encamped his followers, and subsequently crossed the Mississippi.

In 1782 the Chickasaw Indians were the sole owners and occupants of the site of Memphis. Prior to this perod the French, in perfecting the design which led to the old French war, (of erecting a cordon of fortifications connecting the Canadas with the Gulf of Mexico,) selected this spot as a fit location for one of their forts. In the year 1783 Gen. GAYOZO, who was then Spanish Governor of Louisiana, erected Fort St. Fernando, at the mouth of the "Nasnubo," or Wolf River, on the spot were the defunct navy-yard now stands. This point was occupied by the Spaniards until 1803, when the treaty of Ildefonso was ratified, and President JEFFERSON purchased Louisiana from France. Gen. PIKE, with an American force, then next occupied Fort St. Fernando, while the Spanish troops temporarily occupied Camp l'Esperance, on the opposite side of the river, where Hopefield is now located. Some time later, Gen. WILKINSON dismantled Fort St. Fernando, and established Fort Pickering, near the mounds on the northern boundary of the city. Both have long ago ceased to exist, although the site of the latter still retains its name; and, being a delightful spot, affords a wholesome spot for those who choose to relinquish for an hour the bustle of city life, in order to commune with Nature. Memphis was laid out in 1819, under the joint proprietorship of Gen. JACKSON, Gen. WINCHESTER, and JOHN OVERTON, who had obtained land from the Federal Government; and in 1826 it received its first charter from the Legislature of Tennessee.

As a railroad centre, Memphis is destined to excel all her compeers in prominence and important connections. Eligibly situated along the American Nile, she must become the great point of shipment from car to car, and time may possibly find her also the eastern terminus of the mighty thoroughfare to the Pacific. Northeast stretches the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, grasping the hands of Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and the magnificent emporiums of commerce and manufacture in the Middle States and New-England. Eastward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad bids welcome to old Ocean, as well as connecting with the network of iron links which intersperse the seaboard Commonwealths. "Westward the star of empire" guides the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad toward a haven of wealth. This road is richly endowed with lands, and will also ultimately connect with the Memphis and El Paso road on the eastern borders of Texas. Southward the Tennessee and Mississippi strides toward Grenada, to unite with the Mississippi Central, and its connections with this city. Let peace again dawn, and these four prominent lines, and the various other roads which intersect these main arteries, will naturally turn a portion of their trade into the lap of Memphis, and make her the chief recipient of travel and business between St. Louis and New-Orleans and Mobile.

Memphis, at present, is very dull, and business of all kinds exhibits signs of exceeding stagnation. All of her great hotels but one have been discontinued; non-excitement prevails upon the levee, while most of the great commercial and mercantile houses on Main-street exist with closed doors. Many of the churches are silent as the grave-yards near by, the congregations being scattered and broken up, and the pastors gone to pot. Two one-horse newspapers eke out an unsubstantial existence by their unwholesome dissemination of State news. I will add here, in this connection, that the *Argus*, which has been dismally Copperheadish all along, comes out for the election of Parson BROWNLOW and the settlement of slavery by abolition. This is its first night to the name of *Argus*. The *Bulletin* has been Union all along, and its editor is a clever gentleman. But, like many other country journalists, he pursues a penny-wise and pound-foolish course, and, necessarily, his paper is worth more before it it is "wet down" than afterward.

A great excitement was rife in Memphis—the "draft." The "first regiment" was on the "drill" while I was there. It was the most incongruous mass I ever saw. Almost every nationality was represented, and, strange to say, we might notice many Hebrew physiognomies. I watched the "drill" until it progressed as far as "order arms," when I quit the premises.

The *John Kilgour* arrived at Memphis early on Monday morning, and the balance of the fleet came up to the levee during the day. We staid at Memphis coaling, &c., until Tuesday morning, when we steamed up with orders to halt at Vicksburgh. No person who descends this river for the first time receives clear and adequate ideas of its grandeur and the amount of water which it carries, which I shall speak of hereafter. We made a fast trip down the river, and after a multiplicity of races, we threw 347 miles of water behind, and on Wednesday night arrived at

VICKSBURGH.

Orders were given for the whole corps to disembark and go into camp. The supposition was that, Mobile being evacuated, we should march across the country toward Central Alabama. We went into camp on Thursday evening. Mr. FURAY, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and myself, pitched a tent near the spot where the illustrious GRANT and the discomfited PEMBERTON held *that* interview. A little stone monument, about six feet high, now perpetuates its memory. The tree under which the two Generals sat has entirely disappeared, root, branch, trunk and all, existing only as simple *souvenirs* of the termination of the siege of Vicksburgh.

The performances in and around this city during the rebellion are fresh in the memories of the general reader, and I find nothing new under this head. Vicksburgh is the capital of Warren County, and lies on the western declivity of Walnut Hills, about four hundred miles by river, and 230 by rail, from New-Orleans. It was laid out in 1824, by LEVITT VICK, and became a city in 1836. The most noted event in the history of this place, previous to the war, is the summary punishment of five infamous characters, who suffered death "at one fell swoop," July 5, 1835, by the hands of an outraged public which had endured the occurrence of crime and murder until public safety demanded their extermination. No place on the river presents a handsomer front than Vicksburgh. Its elevated position, (about two hundred feet above the river,) towering spires, and beautiful residences, give it a most picturesque appearance. Walnut-street is the principal thoroughfare. There are two large hotels, (one of which charges five dollars a day,) any number of drinking-saloons, and a score or more of extensive retail houses in this street, all of which are doing a smashing business. The city is lighted with gas, and the streets are macadamized. Before the war 120,000 bales of cotton were annually exported, a large amount of which was received from the Yazoo country. The *Herald* is the "newspaper" which tells the people what is going on. Sometimes newspapers are called vehicles. Therefore, one may very properly call the *Herald* a wheelbarrow.

After getting snugly located in camp, where we remained four days, orders came for the corps to re-embark, and, accordingly, early Monday morning, the 20th inst., the entire fleet might be seen moving down the river. One hundred miles from Vicksburgh is the city of

NATCHEZ,

which place we passed at precisely twelve o'clock. M. Natchez is "a city set upon a hill," and under it, too. That portion on the bluff is elevated nearly 200 feet above the river, while "Natchez under the hill" contains the business portion of the city. It was founded by D'IBERVILLE—whose name is prominent in the early history of the Lower Mississippi—in 1700, and is at this time the largest town in the State. In 1840 a severe tornado swept over Natchez, destroying an immense amount of property. Before the war it was quite a manufacturing place for a southern town, and like all the cities on the Lower Mississippi, has a conspicuous cotton port.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER.

This is a sort of padlock, which locks up the army of Gen. KIRBY SMITH. We passed this place a little before dark on Monday night. There were three iron-clads on "picket duty" off the mouth of the river, and three "mosquitoes," with steam up, at anchor. There are no troops, however, stationed here. Red River is a hard nut, but I think we will crack it one of these days.

BATON ROUGE.

Owing to the fact that our boat was racing nearly all day, we arrived at the above-named place a short time after dark, making 241 miles in less than 16 hours, that being the distance from Vicksburgh to Baton Rouge. This place is memorable for giving to the nation old "Rough and Ready" for President, and the national stables an *Old Whitey*. It occupies a beautiful locality on a bluff of moderate elevation, the last that occurs in descending the river, and boasts a very picturesque appearance. Conspicuous among its edifices, on the bank of the river, is a penitentiary-looking State-house, (which should have been suggestive to the law-makers of their doom when they became law-breakers,) and an asylum, which looms up in the distance, lending enchantment to the view by its elegant style of architecture and appearance of comfort. The population before the war was about 5,000. The reader will remember that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE sustained a crushing defeat at this point shortly after the fall of New-Orleans.

OUR ARRIVAL AT THE CRESCENT CITY.

The fast boats of the fleet arrived off this city about noon on Tuesday, the slow ones all coming in before night. Before 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, all the troops had disembarked, and are now encamped on the "battle-ground" six miles below the city.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—GENERALLY SPEAKING.

Mississippi, *i. e.* the "Great Water," is the largest and most magnificent stream in North America; and, with its main branch, the Missouri, the longest in the world. Its total length is variously estimated—according to the head water selected from which to compute; though, recognizing, as its source, Lake Itasca—situated in the far-off North, and elevated 1,500 feet above the ocean tide—the "Father of Waters is found to traverse a distance of over 3,000 miles. If the Missouri be regarded as a continuation of the Mississippi above the junction, the entire length will amount to 4,300 miles. From the beautiful fountain lake Itasca, to the Missouri River, the waters of the Missippi are remarkably clear; but, after commingling with those of the latter stream, (the name of which signifies Mud River,) they become exceedingly turbid, and contain nearly three-tenths sedimentary matter.

The descent of the Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, averages a fraction over six inches per mile. The average depth, below the mouth of the Ohio, raises from 90 to 120 feet, its breadth from 600 to 1,200 yards. The mean velocity of the current at this place is about two feet per second—between the Gulf and the Missouri, from 60 to 70 miles per day; above, the current is less rapid.

One of its great peculiarities is the extremely tortuous course—a circumstance which, no doubt, tends to check the current and facilitate navigation; but its most distinctive feature is that it flows from north to south—thereby passing through a variety of climates, and rendering its flow as peculiarly advantageous to the man of business as it is delightful to the traveler seeking for constant change. The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of over 1,200,000 square miles—which, vast region, from its unexampled futility, has been appropriately called the "Garden of the World."

Let any person who is traveling up or down the Mississippi River "get in" with the pilots and officers of the boats, and he may have an opportunity of ascertaining many things connected with this great river which he will fail to find in books. For instance: I never knew before that the channel, for miles sometimes, changed in twenty-four hours, so that great difficulty is often experienced in finding it. The fact is, in its course, accidental circumstances shift the impetus of its current, and propel it upon the point of an island, bend, or sand-bar. In these instances, it tears up the island, removes the sand-bars and sweeps away the tender, alluvial soil of the bends, with all their trees, and deposits the soil in another place. Many of the owners of lands along the river have had acres of their plantations swept away, while others, more fortunate, have had an increase of a like amount to their possessions.

The banks of the river, from Cairo down, are clothed, in many instances, with a rich verdure of trees, down to the water's edge, interspersed here and there with towns and fine plantations. From Cairo to Vicksburgh, there are sixty-nine cities, towns or landings, and from the latter point to this city there are forty-four. The great cotton-growing region commences near Memphis and continues to Red River. Leaving Red River, the tourist passes down the river, through a country wholly appropriated to the culture of sugar. This region, on both sides, down to New-Orleans, is denominated the "Coast." From Baton Rouge to this city, a distance of more than 120 miles, the banks of the river are lined with a succession of fine plantations and dwellings, delightfully surrounded with shrubbery. From Columbia, Ark., down to Baton Rouge, there are immense forests of cotton and other trees, which present a most singular appearance, being, in many places, covered with a peculiar kind of moss, which depends from the branches in long, thick masses, producing quite a funereal aspect.

Compared to the "boundless contiguity of shade," the endless forest of cotton-wood and swamp-land alone, the "coast" below Baton Rouge is a panorama of long-drawn beauty. All nature is bursting forth, and the scene is delectable. All that is missing are the gangs of the "culled pop'lation," which, this time four years ago, might have been seen dotted over the fields, costumed in all the fantastic livery of Ethiopian taste, wielding the shovel and the hoe,

"All merry and happy and bright."

Immense fields in gorgeous and living green, backed by distant woodland, present themselves to the beholder upon either side, while the verdant lawns bordering the river, remind one of soft velvet carpets or glorious spots for pic-nics; and we yearn to loll upon them, reposing beneath the cool of one of those wide-spreading, magnificent live oaks, indigenous to this soil. The mansions of the planters appear everything which a desire for comfort can suggest or wealth obtain. Adown long vistas of shrubbery and flowers, beneath venerable oaks and orange trees, from which clusters of rivers, high over-arched, embower the hearths and homes, and inviting shades amid which the Creole planter resided, surrounded by his vassals, and the monarch of all he surveyed. But, alas! the vassals are gone, and the rich old planters, who assisted in bringing about the present state of affairs, and who had nothing to make and all to lose, now look frantically out upon the quiet and uncultivated lands which surround their houses of mourning.

There are some fifty or more gunboats running to and fro upon the river at all times, while one or more are stationed at the mouths of all the important rivers. Garrison duty at Columbus, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburgh, Natchez, Morganzia, Baton Rouge, and Donaldsonville, is performed by negroes. There are some eight regiments at Memphis, nearly all of whom were raised in that vicinity, and who were formerly slaves. Tw or three of the colored regiments at Vicksburgh are composed of men of that vicinity. This rebellion is a big thing for the negro.

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The most interesting and most exciting of all spectacles which occur upon the Western rivers, are steamboat races. Sometimes they last but a few minutes, sometimes they last for hours, and sometimes for days. A great race took place on Monday last, between the magnificent steamers *John Kilgour*, *St. Patrick* and *Tarascon*. It commenced early in the morning, when after a three hours' run, the *John Kilgour* got a half a mile ahead. The steamers *Tarascon* and *St. Patrick* had it "nip and tuck" until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the *Tarascon* got in ahead, after running the *St. Patrick* on to a sand-bar. The *John Kilgour* had another race from Carrolton to New-Orleans, and beat its opponent by running it into some coal barges. The *John Kilgour* is a new boat, and this was its first trip to New-Orleans. It is a superb steamer, and equipped in the most luxurious style. Capt. FOSTER and Clerk JENKINS are excellent men in their respective positions.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The far-famed Crescent City has not lost such a vast amount of its former glory. To be sure, many of its wealthy men have been ruined, and many of its distinguished citizens have been laid low. Bowie-knives, pistols and slung-shots are not so extensively used as in times gone by, and murders, assassinations and midnight orgies are not so fashionable as before the death of MUMFORD. But the hotels, boarding-houses and levees are all alive, and seem to be surrounded with the usual bustle. The streets are like parlor floors. It is in all probability the cleanest city in the Union—not a bit of mud or garbage to be seen anywhere upon the streets. The approach of the warm season is heralded by the songs of the feathered tribe and the birth of millions of flowers. At the first-class hotels and restaurants the epicure may feast upon Spring lamb and green peas, with such accompaniments as cucumbers and asparagus, and wind up with the dainty dish of strawberries and cream. Almost everything in store is twice as cheap as at Nashville, the merchants of which charge almost double for all kinds of goods to what they do at Memphis, Vicksburgh, and all other places on the river. The officers and soldiers of the Sixteenth Corps are living on oysters, which sell at the low price of $1 a barrel.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

CONTRABAND TRADERS.

A Warning from the President to Blockade-runners and Abetters of the Rebellion.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1865.

The President directs that all persons who now are or hereafter shall be found within the United States, and who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents by sea, if they are citizens of the United States, or domiciled aliens be arrested and held as prisoners of war till the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial and conviction for any offence committed by them as spies, or otherwise against the laws of war.

The President further directs that all non-resident foreigners who now are, or hereafter shall be found in the United States, and who have been or shall have been engaged in violating the blockade of the insurgent ports, shall leave the United States within twelve days from the publication of this order or from their subsequent arrival in the United States, if on the Atlantic side, and forty days if on the Pacific side of the country. And such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war.

Provost-Marshals and Marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, whether they have passports or not, and they will be detained in such custody until the end of the war, or until discharged by subsequent order of the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Sheridan's Continued Success—The Most Important Raid of the War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 15.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, speaking of SHERIDAN'S success in destroying the Lynchburgh Railroad at several points, and inflicting severe damage on the canal, etc., says he is on his way to White House, and that military officers, high in authority, claim this to be the most important raid of the war.

The batteries at Fort Morton shelled the enemy's lines briskly on Monday afternoon, and were replied to, but without damage, so far as is known.

Deserters continue to come into our lines. Several cavalrymen arrived on Sunday, with their horses and equipments, which they are allowed to sell.

FROM KENTUCKY.

"Sue Munday" to be Hung—Fight at Brandenburgh.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 15.

A military commission for the trial of guerrillas, Gen. WHITAKER, President, assembled today. JEROME CLARK, *alias* "SUE MUNDAY," was found guilty, two witnesses swearing positively to different murders committed by him, and there were witnesses also to his throwing a train off the track and robbing the passengers and the mail. He was sentenced to death by hanging, at the time and place assigned by the Major-General commanding.

Gen. PALMER promptly approved the sentence, and desired that CLARK be hanged in Louisville to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M.

As the steamer *Star Grey Eagle* passed Brandenburgh at one and a half o'clock this P. M., an engagement was observed between the Federal forces (about fifty) stationed there, and an unknown number of rebels. Our forces appeared to be retreating toward the brow of the hill, and entrenching themselves in the Court-house and neighboring buildings, but it is thought they would repulse the enemy.

Rhode Island Union State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 15.

The Union State Convention, held here yesterday, nominated JAS. G. SMITH for reëlection, but failed to agree on a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and adjourned over until to-day. The Convention was in session till after midnight.

The Convention reassembled this forenoon, and nominated JACOB BUNNELL, of Pawtucket, for Lieutenant Governor; JOHN R. BARTLETT, for Secretary of State; HORATIO ROGERS, Jr., for Attorney-General, and DAVID A. PARKER, for General Treasurer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 15.

The Union District Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress were held here to-day, Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES was nominated for reëlection in the Eastern and NATHAN F. DIXON in the Western District.

Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, March 15.

Parliament last night voted a million dollars for the permanent defence of the country; also three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the expenses of volunteers on the frontier.

The Finance Minister, in a speech, said: "The Canadian Government were of the opinion that, so long as the American war lasts, we must have a force on the frontier, in the shape of police and militia, to support the civil authorities and fulfill the obligations we are under to act the part of good neighbors toward the United States."

New-York City Nominations Confirmed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 15.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of C. W. GODDARD as Captain of the Port of New-York; and of N. P. POND, HENRY H. HULETT, JOHN CASHAW and JAMES H. THOMPSON as Harbor Masters.

The confirmations of BERRIAN BROCKWAY and B. P. BROOKS, as Canal Appraisers, were reconsidered.

Storm in Newfoundland.

PORT AU BASQUE, N. F., Wednesday, March 15.

There was a fearful storm of sleet last Saturday, which prostrated the telegraph line between Grandy's Brook and the Bay of Despair, N. F., for miles. Every exertion is being made to repair it, and the line will soon be in working order.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 15.

JAY COOKE reports sales of the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of $5,084,000; largest Western subscription $150,000 from Pittsburgh; largest Eastern, $500,000 from Portland, and over 3,500 individual subscriptions for a total of $50,000.

THE DRAFT BEGUN.

Drawings in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Districts.

MUCH SURPRISE BUT NO EXCITEMENT.

The Wheel in Motion To-day in All the Districts.

Among doubts, hesitation, delay and uncertainty about orders, the draft in the City of New-York was begun yesterday, and is, apparently, to be continued to-day and until completed. Major Dodge, the Provost-Marshal, had not returned from Washington up to last evening; but Capt. Brownson, commanding in his absence, has, in at least one case of doubt on the part of a District Provost-Marshal, peremptorily ordered the draft to proceed.

The military officers themselves not having known what was to be done until yesterday, of course our citizens were almost universally taken by surprise in the matter. Even in the afternoon, very few knew that the draft was in progress at all, and many discredited the report. This whole train of circumstances, at any rate, prevented any crowds or excitement or importance! and no expression of public opinion at all were to be heard, except a very few intimations of displeasure, as if a trap had been sprung upon the city.

At most of the District Headquarters there was scarcely a Corporal's guard of citizens. In the Seventh and Ninth Districts the drawing begins this morning, the preparations not having been completed in season for yesterday. In all the other four districts a beginning was made. Policemen and soldiers were stationed at the different District Headquarters, but there was nowhere the least appearance of any need of their interference. At those headquarters whose accommodations allowed an audience of citizens, the announcement of the names which drew "prizes" was received with good-natured laughter.

The following table shows the limits of the six districts of the city, with the place of headquarters and names of officers in charge:

Dist.	Wards.	Hd. Qurs.	Provo-Marshals.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.	174 Hudson-st.	Capt. J. B. Erhardt.
5	7, 10, 13, 14.....	428 Broome-st.	Capt. H. West. (Lt. R. J. Ward, act.)
6	9, 15, 16......	185 Sixth-av.	Capt. C. R. Koste.
7	11, 17.........	68 Third-av.	Capt. F. C. Wagner.
8	18, 20, 21.......	1,308 Broadw'y	Capt. B. F. Manierre.
9	12, 19, 22......	B'way, c. 47th.	Capt. W. Dunning

Fourth District.

The drafting in this district began yesterday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, with the First Ward. The building occupied by Capt. Eckhardt as headquarters, is that formerly the elegant mansion of the celebrated comedian Wm. E. Burton. The drawing was made in a narrow corrider, and want of space and the strictness of the guards allowed but a half-dozen or so of persons to witness the proceedings. Quota due from this district, 3,029.

FIRST WARD.

The enrollment was 2,879; deficency 316. One hundred per cent additional was drawn, making 632 names which were taken from the wheel. The following is a list of the names drawn:

Dettering W, 129 Washing'n
Sullivan M, 26 Washington
Collahan M, 22 Murray
O'Brien J, 1 Bridge
Harlan J, 161 Pearl
Hegeman G, 70 Broad
McCarty J, 38 Whitehall
McVauk J, 12 Greenwich
Kane Thos, 28 Trinity-pl
Webster J, ship America
Genter J, 27 Greenwich
Watson C, 52 Wall
Smith John, 102 Washing'n
Rice T C, 20 Broad
Lock J, 10 Washington
Mumford G C, 158 Pearl
Howard P, 87 Washington
O'Connoe P, 50 Trinity-pl
Burke E T, 102 Washington
Newhouse H, 102 Washing'n
Douglas G, 59 Greenwich
Foley J, 103 Greenwich
Western W, 32 Greenwich
Johnson W, Atlantic Hotel
Koach E, 31 Depeyster
Carroll D, 17 Rector
Mathew W, 36 Rector
Burns John, 1 Whitehall
Lopez F, 25 Front
McDonald J, 8 Pearl
Casey M, 13 Pearl
Welsh W, 8 Rector
Martin J, 60 West
Kirkwood A, 2 Front
Roach R, 95 Greenwich
Ell C, 84 Greenwich
Flynn J, 30 Greenwich
Martin Sherry, 41 Greenw'h
Kelly P S, 141 Greenwich
Ketchum Jas, Water
Steinhoff F, 7 Trinity-pl
Mintell Jos, 29 Cedar
Schmidt J, 15 Trinity-place
Grady E, schr Eagle
McIntyre Wm, 7 Broadway
Steiss C, 110 Greenwich
Nelson P, 42 West
Fiedy H, 12 Carlisle
Enright J, 10 Washington
Holden J, 141 Reade
Fist F, 7 Albany
Jewett Chas, 104 Cedar
Donohue J, 10 Pearl
Victory J, ship M Mathews
Higgins M, 92 Washington
Ahearn J, 47 West
Eagan J, 16 State
Latteren C, 39 Beaver
Donovan T, 111 Broadway
Carrigan J, 35 West
Hallahan P, 29 Washington
Maltsee A, 97 Cedar
Mitchell Th, 4 Greenwich
Miller H, 22 Greenwich
Walsch H, 28 Washington
Holker J, 30 Rector
Hoxie J, 72 Broadway
Otary Fred, 19 Murray
Johrem F, 8 Greenwich
McCormick Jas, 65 Broadway
Welsh R, 2 Pearl
Meeny Steph, 105 Wash'ton
Keigan E, 35 Greenwich
Fray Wm, 19 Thames
Timby J, 2 Front
Kenyon T, 68 Greenwich
Wyckoff F, 38 Pearl
McCran J, Cedar
McGran H, 115 Washington
Paper H, 51 Greenwich
Mehan Mich, 5 Thames
Winfield J, Governor's Isl'd
Hull H H, National Hotel
McLaren A, 102 Cedar
Manners H Z, 6 Carlisle
Brown T C, 1 Greenwich
Donnely M, 45 Whitehall
Herrukean J, 92 Washington
Mayer H, 1 Greenwich
Van Buren J, 147 Washing'n
Heutsing H, 1 Greenwich
Hegburger M, 246 Washing'n
Maloney J, 23 Washington
Harbut W, 1 Murray
Hardy W, brig Alfatelle
Polhart J W, Stevens Ho'se
Burns P, 2 Washington
Hamet J, — Washington
Englehart F, 113 Pearl
Reicher A, 58 Washington
Howard M, 56 Greenwich
Travers J, 51 Washington
Hope F, 29 West
Keroyer M, 24 New
Joyce P, 110 Washington
Woolf T, 25 William
Rettney W, 2 State
Sullivan, D 82 Greenwich
Murpay J, 2 Murray
Grogan J, 113 Greenwich.
McCarthy M, 57 Washington
Nicoll G E, ship Silver Gray
Ash J, 12 Pearl
O'Donnell P, 8 Broadway
Mutvei M, 36 Washington
Alleman E, 36 Washington.
Pierser A, 6 Rector
Riley J, 173 Washington
Foley P, 6 Murray
Belving J C, 59 Pine
Marshall R, 102 Washington
McMahan J, 18 Murray
Murphy John, ship Mary
Collman Hy, 8 Greenwich
Powers Wm, 24 Thames
Schneider W, 14 Trinity-pl
Brown J, 130 Greenwich
Conner Jas, 10 Stone
Egan D, 11 Thomas
Scott F, ship Silver Gray
O'Brien J, 146 Pearl
Shear R, 32 Pearl
Rinderbeck A, 1 Greenwich
Ritter J, 5 Albany
Lloyd F, pier 9 N R
Calahan Thomas, 27 Wash
Golberg J, 129 Washington
Wheat Hy, 44 Greenwich
Delafield, Jr. E, 21 Nassau
Van Boskirk J C, 65 Whitehall
Franden J, 8 Broadway
Delany W, 5 Thames
Gatelan G, Kennard's Hotel
O'Connor M, 37 Front
Link W, 42½ Greenwich
Alberstadt J, Kennard's Hotel
Siegler F, 113 Washington
Corcoran J, 149 Washington
Gensbark J, 128 Greenw'h
Loitus M, 12 Greenwich
Lewis E, ship Northern Light
Cora H, 8 Carlisle
McGuire M, 77 Cedar
Collinger H, 19 Rector
Cleary J, Governor's Island
Offensand C, 66 West
McCarty W, 8 Carlisle
Phelpin Lewis, 12 Murray
McKenzie J, Quintard's Hl
Schmidt H, 112 Greenwich
Sullivan D, 29 Whitehall
Allman D, 27 Bridge
Miller G, 130 Greenwich
Higginson R B, Merchants' Hotel
Mahony P, 51 Washington
McVay W, 113 Washington
Burkman M, c Washington and Liberty
Machlin J, 25 Greenwich
Regan D, 21 West
Kurr J, 10 West
Egan T, 20 Pearl
McKibbin H, 125 Greenw'h
Sherlock J, 15 Washington
Quigley M, 12 State
Robertson W, 16 Carlisle
Geary J, 36 Trinity-place
Jentzen J H, 28 Greenw'h
Falkins W, 75 South
Murphy J, 145 Washington
Walden A W, 57 Exchange
Cowell M, 14 Trinity-place
Grasser Lewis, 61 Greenw'h
Schlachten P A, 3 Bowling Green
Emilsburgh B, 140 Greenw'h
Harrison G, 61 Pearl
Christianson B, 119 Wash'n
Strassmer S, 124 Liberty
Moore J, 57 West
Maher M, 101 Washington
Blackwell J, 12 Battery-pl
Williams T, 107 Washington
Kallahan D, 19 Washington
Dee James, 119 Washington
Nolan John, 102 Cedar
Murphy John, 1 Bridge
Nordsick W, 3 Rector
Scott W, 19 Thomas
Holmes, 43 Whitehall
Monahan J, 29 Washington
Corcoran D, 106 Cedar
Roberts A, 25 Greenwich
Riley P, 19 Albany
Schmidt J, 107 Washington
Eustace J, 51 Greenwich
Conroy J, 25 Water
Barry Jas, Stevens House
Schmidt C, 118 Greenwich
Cary M, 65 Wall
Fulton B, 90 Greenwich
Brown W, 88 Cedar
Fitzgerald P, 149 Wash'ton
Rearden A, 7 Beaver
Williams J, 2 Front
Hayes B J, 281 Greenwich
Matter E, Kent & Heart's Hotel
Emmons J, 47 Whitehall
Fox Jno, Murray
O'Donohue P J, 8 Broadway
Tobin J F, 37 South
Brooks B, 12½ Washington
Bolte Wm, 45 Whitehall
Jenkinson Jno, 101 Greenw'h
Maux Jos, 92 Washington
Lennon J, ship Silver Crag
Small D, — Washington
McDaniel D T, 45 Whitehall
Brosseran Tim, 11 Thames
Powers M, 135 Cedar
Muivin M, 18 Trinity-place
Heins M, 152 Washington
Ford J, 16 Pearl
O'Reilly J, 101 Cedar
Hamilton S, 14 Washington
O'Brien M, 129 Washington
Cortelan L V, Governor's I'd
Holz C A, 41 Robinson
Muchill P, 33 Greenwich
Brown J C, 78 Wall
Williams P, 109 Greenwich
Hicks H, 29 Beaver
Joyce M, 15 Broadway
Heider B, 19 Albany
Hollins T, 113 Washington
French F, 169 Greenwich
Taff J, 28 Old-slip
Leonard P, 117 Washington
Spray J, schr J R Hatfield
Maure Ira, 106 Cedar
Miller John, 56 Rector
Collins P, 125 Greenwich
Gilline J, 128 Washington
Reed F, 24 Thames
Crayin J, 27 Washington
McRuim J, 62 Broadway
DeForrest J, 3 Coenties-slip
McCarty J, 12 Battery-place
Sullivan J, 46 West
Turlery T, 9 Washington
Williams J, 65 Greenwich
Daniels J, 135 Cedar
Moore P, 63 Greenwich
Bradley T, 18 Pearl
Benton D, schr Increase
Fraw J, 4 Murray
Dankee C, 113 Greenwich
Howell J, 101 Broad
Riley F, 5 Rector
Howley T, 15 Broadway
Herman J, 72 Beaver
Meyer B, 112 Greenwich
McIntyre W, 10 Greenwich
Johnson S, ship Victoria
Blake C, 10 Murray
Joyce M, 15 West
Flynn E, 35 West
Hutterson C, 35 Pearl
Ostreach Wm, 18 Rector
Connolly John, 1 Bridge
McCarthy J, 25 Washington
Higgins J, 10 Pearl
Pope H, 32 Greenwich
Lynn W, 104 Cedar
Miller G, 21 Thames
Miller H, 121 Washington
Wilson, T H, 1 West
McCabe G, 5 Wall
Pierson W, 59 West
Frowetter A R G, 92 Greenwich
James M, 8 Stone
Augustin [illegible] Greenwich
Hollahan T, 155 Greenwich
Miller J, 23 Washington
Mahany M, Broad & Water
DeVenoge M, Stevens House
Sullivan D, 135 Washington
Chauncy F, 20 Washington
Frost F, 19 Thames
Slade J N, 100 Washington
Schmidt S, ship Rob't Lane
Bennan P, 42 West
Murphy J, 21 State.
Borgen C, 102 Washington.
Maloney J, 59 Washington.
Coster F, 75 South.
Karn P, 18 Murray.
Dankel C, 112 Greenwich.
Esrik L, 85 Greenwich.
Collins P, 9 Thames.
Dawson B, 25 Greenwich.
Lelleker H, Bridge and Whitehall.
Holmes G R, 201 Washing'n.
Leschman H, 1 Greenwich.
Healy J, 2 Washington.
Hollywood D D, Pacific Hotel.
Harris E T, 40 Rector.
North E, 2 Front.
Zegler H, 110 Broad.
Coffers E, 88 Pine.
Haskin D, 1 Broadway.
McCome J, Stevens House.
Heins M, 141 Reade.
Pettigrew G, 108 Greenwich.
Cooper J, 11 Thames.
Leary T, 22 Morris.
Callahan J, 26 Washington
Lulang J, 20 Albany
Burke J, 10 Battery-place
Stribling Ch, 47 West
Slatterly D, sch RRSmith
Blakely E, 135 Cedar
Mundall J, 74 Washington
Hamill J, 58 Thames
McDonald P, 2 Rector
Brady J, 20 Water
Mever R, 100 Cedar
Murray Th, 25 Greenwich
Skally P, 36 Trinity-place
Donohue W, 14 State
Driscrel J, 15 Thomas
Trippel M, 19 Thomas
O'Brien M, 51 Bridge
Sullivan L, 150 Washington
Ostendorf J, 15 Thomas
McMaden M, 102 Wash'n
Stein M, 136 Liberty
Wyhoff E, Water
Colline J, 36 Trinity-place
Eller C, 36 Greenwich
Jaffers E, 25 Greenwich
Shook F, 89 Greenwich
Hawley R G, National H
Fairland E, 24 Albany
Pierce T, 9 Rector
Poor J, steamer Eagle
Alsen A, 9 Carlisle
Hedden G, 71 Cortlandt
Widdemer C, 126½ Cedar
Fitzgerald J, 78 Trinity-pl
Conder W, 10 Rector
Ingersoll J, 57 Whitehall
Harrigan W, 111 Washing'n
Lewin T, 82 Washington
Slocum J, 12 State
Lynch B, 101 Greenwich
Robinson J, 16 Whitehall
Dagun P, 50 Trinity-place
Reble L, 65 Greenwich
Ryan E, cor Wash & Liberty
Millberger L, 118 Broadway
Gill L W, 381 Washington
Wolf M, 7 West
Chase J, 101 Washington
Theermah H, 29 Broadway
Haggerty J, 29 Washington
Erick D H, 93 Greenwich
Jackson J, 8 Rector
Furlong T, 101 Broadway
Johnson W W, 240 Greenwich
Hill J T, Manhattan Hotel
Jacob H, 122 Cedar
Sunkell J, 1 Albany
Heyanes D, Greenwich
Flagge T, 21 Washington
Heath W J, Western
Noonen P, 38 Washington
Turner P, 36 T-place
Daly M, 10 Washington
Wall T, 6 Murray
Callahan T T, 19 Nassau
Cole E T, 31 Washington
McCabe, 3 William
Kelly J, 14 State
Starr P, 20 Water
Muller C, 60 Greenwich
Drean J, 108 Greenwich
McManus J, Eastern Hotel
Nagel W, 51 West
Ruthen A, c Wash and M
Otter P, 93 Stone
Garvey G, 67 Greenwich
Keenan J, 81 Broadway
Kane J, 54 Greenwich
Otterstrom O, 101 Wash
Coleman A, 9 Albany
Touhay T, 36 Greenwich
Fraser T, 107 Washington
Hogan E, 18 Greenwich
Stanbro H, 24 Greenwich
Burns, T C, Stevens House
Moore J, 79 Cedar
Hanly P, 156 Greenwich
Moran R, Washington
Hennessy R, 77 Vesey
Wilson C, 15 Rector
Sebhardt W, 113 Cedar
Beecher W, 129 Greenwich
Engles J, 31 Wall
Nagol M, 34 Green
O'Hearn F, 166 Greenwich
Klunn C, 131 Greenwich
Cornell J, 7 Rector
McMahon P, 107 Washingt'n
Hamelin J, 64 Robinson
Seymour J, 132 Liberty
Leroy C, 14 Trinity-place
Kleinschomot H, 50 Broadway
Hahn L, Merchants' Hotel
Fowler H, ship ——
Rogers J, 273 Washington
Emanuel F, 113 Cedar
Elplinston J, ship Baldwin
Stewart J, 12 Greenwich
Keefe, 15 Washington
Mather J, 94 Greenwich
Ryan J, 100 Cedar
McCauin, 81 Washington
Blerk T, 88 Beaver
Parsons G W, 10 Broadway
Lanigan W, 29 Washingt'n
Hanley P, 7 Beaver
Kepler J, 34 Greenwich
Kirk P, 57 Greenwich
Haly J, 101 Greenwich
McMan L, 101 Greenwich
Murphy W, 101 Greenwich
Crawford S B, 112 Pearl
Helman Ch, 1 Carlisle
Henry J, 130 Liberty
Cowen M, 83 Greenwich
Brown G, 45 West
Williams J, 3 Trinity-place
Harsfurst H F, Barclay
Anthony L A, 89 Greenwh
Connor M, 67 Greenwich
Murphy J, 26 Morris
Huthuff E, 114 Greenwich
Keating R, 72 Thames
Cart J, 39 Pearl
Perkins C, 101 Washington
Temple M, 22 Greenwich
Reyman J, 1 Carlisle
Lantair L, 53 Greenwich
Weekman J, 123 Washing'n
Enright E, 130 Liberty
Kendrick C, schr Electra
Curran M J, 40 Greenwich
Schmidt A, 123 Washington
Riebert J, 97 Washington
Cusic M, 20 Washington
Heron M, 182 West.
Harting P, 156 Greenwich.
Hotaling W, 5 Hudson.
LeGal E, Stevens House.
Cronan T, 17 West.
Furnis W, 7 Wall.
Townley W, 8 Front.
Joyce J, 108 Broadway.
May J, 185 Cedar.
Hallahan J, 35 Washington.
Carty G, 101 Broad.
Schuber S, 12 Morris.
Emory A, 58 Whitehall.
O'Keefe M, 101 Washington.
Nelson P, 106 Greenwich.
McHugh H, schr J W Hatfield.
Kendley T, Mer Hotel.
Brady J, 24 Thames.
Leary M, 9 State.
Dean J, 141 Pearl.
Schurssle J, 30 New.
Moore J, 57 Trinity-place.
Taylor J, 57 Washington.
Starin Chas.
Durrel C O, Stevens
Gray G W, 110 Wall
Merrill Ph, 107 Washington
Lutchie A, 11 West
Seymour Ch
Strick J H, 134 Greenwich
Walsh P, 18 Washington
Fitzgerald P, 41 Greenwich
Morris L, 13 Rector
Perkins J, 9 Battery-place
Rily Th, 114 Cedar
Renmuller H, 23 Greenwich
Steers T, 136½ Washington
Whitny R A, 35 Beaver
Presch O, 10 Washington
Leeman, West
Hannan M, 57 Washington
Schutz C, 114 Greenwich
McCarty J, 124 Cedar
Crispin H, 5 Moore
Rothell E, 138 Washington
Morrissey D, 37 Washington
Elphison A, ship J W Baldwin
Murray T, 21 Albany
O'Meara T, 37 Washington
Conrad E, 10 State
Hulsy H, 116 Broadway
Wolf M, 13 Greenwich
Haines Th, 87 West
Birmingham W, 19 Albany
Leonard J, 128 Cedar
Leary W, 15 Washington
Kelly J, 8 Pearl
Levy J, 10 West
Horn J, 97 Cedar
Mayland H, Battery place
Russell C, Stevens House
Dougherty J, brig Alfaretta
Campbell Th, 22 Greenwich
Mahony P, 26 Washington
O'Brien M, 5 Pearl
McDaniel M, 10 State
Lenahan C, 27 Washington
LeL Rese J, 29 Cedar
Murgen H, 71 Front
Heany J, Greenw'h & Mur'y
Roony T, 7 Beaver
Butler H, 147 Greenwich
Gaines J, 73 Washington
Nicton P, 120 Greenwich
McFarland T, 4 Morris
Walker J, 116 Cedar
Rehfus E, 109 Greenwich
Jordan G, 101 Broadway
O'Kelson N, 15 Carlisle
Garvey B, 120 Greenwich
Stunbery J, 130 Cedar
O'Grady W, 19 Albany
Ahearn G, 2 West
Jervis J S, 28 Greenwich
Hennessey M, 11 Thames
Mayer A, 116 Washington
Troy W, 137 Washington
Myer J, 93 Broad
Hussey J, 28 Washington
Wener J, 108 Greenwich
Kinig A, 128 Cedar
Moore J, 13 Washington
Murphy W, 98 Water
Pegenting J, 7 Front
Nevere P, c Rector & West
Glove W, 91 Washington
Lausen D, 102 Washington
Dugan J, 15 Washington
Holloway C, 53 South
Moran E, 150 Washington
McCormack M, 151 Cedar
Cherry J, 94 Greenwich
Boyce S A, 86 Greenwich
Plagui N, 120 Pearl
Fallop S, ship America
Bellows J D, Washington Hotel
Kenny M, 92 Greenwich
Fenton J, 40 Whitehall
Smith J, 102 Cedar
Dunn J, 62 Ward
Baumer, F, 68 Greenwich
Bowers E, Stephens House
Hayner S, Crooks Hotel
Harling H, 10 Washington
Discott T, 189 Washington
Carroll T, 6 S William
White W D, 59 Broadway
Dunling R, 2 Washington
Hub B, 43 West
Farrel D, 72 Broadway
Gleason J, 101 West
Nagle J, 18, Thames
Limbech T, 119 Washington
King H, 31 Greenwich
Scanlon W, 8 Washington
Evans E, 1 Broadway
Burkle H, 13 Rector
Horan D, 38 Trinity
McKay C, 9 Battery
Turney D T, Wash. Hotel
Burken Van H H
Kelly W S, 69 Washington
Bach A, 30 Greenwich
Burrows F, 7 Murray
Hogan T, 129 Washington
Hearn H, 8 Rector
Jacobs H, 41 Greenwich
McCue H, 89 Greenwich
McDonald E, 45 Whitehall
Taylor, schr Kate
Hayes J, 9 Albany
Bamer C, 132 Broadway
Murphy J, 82 Washington
Pallett L, 27 Greenwich
Stafford T, 26 Washington
Kilton J T, 21 Pearl
Gillen J, 106 Washington
Egan M S, Rector
Leland E, 37 Pearl
Hillerberger, 130 Liberty
Bolton E C, 58 Broadway
Baker J, 16 Beaver
Fogarty J, 6 Murray
Wetjel J, 36 Liberty
Harris J, 59 West
Slade G, 113 Cedar
Lange T W, 120 Cedar
Donnelly W, 13 Pearl

This completed the drawing for the First Ward.

Fifth District.

In this district, Lieut. Ward acting instead of Capt. West, who is ill, wrote to Capt. Brownson, left in charge by Maj. Dodge, as follows:

Office of the Provost-Marshal,
Fifth Congressional District, New-York,
New-York, March 15, 1865.

Capt. H. F. Brownson, Assistant-Adjutant-General Southern Division New-York.

Captain: I have the honor to inform you that I was not relieved from my station, Battery Barracks, yesterday, until late in the afternoon, and therefore was unable to enter upon my duties at the office until this morning. I am recruiting as fast as possible this morning with good prospects, and therefore request to be informed whether I shall commence the draft immediately.

Notice for prominent gentlemen of this district to attend the draft are ready for delivery.

Respectfully yours,
ROBT. J. WARD,
First Lieut. First U. S. Cavalry,
Acting Provost-Marshal Fifth District, N. Y.

Capt. Brounson answered by the following indorsement upon Lieut. Ward's letter:

"Respectfully returned. Lieut. Ward will commence the draft immediately on receipt of this, and report commencement of the same.

H. F. BROWNSON,
A. A. G., in charge of office.

But very few spectators were present. The drawing here began with the Seventh Ward, and it is to be resumed this morning at 8 A. M. Quota due from this district, 930.

SEVENTH WARD.

The enrollment of the Seventh Ward was 7,320; deficiency, 799, to which was added 100 per cent. additional, making the number of names drawn from the wheel 1,598. The following is a list of the names of the drafted men:

Kelly Patk, 237 Madison
Durand Thos, 56 Jackson
Craven Hy, 114 E B'dway
Austin Wm, 53 E B'dway
McCaffrey P, 51 E B'dway
Liston M, 153 Cherry
Branholtz C R B, 72 Henry
Caffrey J, 87 Monroe
Cahey M, 262 Monroe
Franklin T, 91 Monroe
Levison L, 266 E B'dway
Scott J, 182 Madison
Reiss C, 91 Henry
Downing J, 553 Water
Drescher C, 306 Division
O'Garran T, 587 Grand
Levine M, 37 Market
Lamon A, 31 E B'dway
DeWolf C, 23 Corlears
Martin M, 139 E B'dway
Evans W, 40 Rutger
Jardine, J H, 222 EB'way
McCarthy T, 125 Cherry
Lyons S, 79 Division
O'Donnell T, 13 Rutger
Schneider H, 144 E B'way
Benson M, 331 Cherry
Fields C H, 292 Henry
Mulvaney P, 640 Water
Dodavan M, 616 Water
Heller H, 301 Front
Adams Jno, 404 Water
Lewis Jacob, 35 Division
Miller Hy, 655 Water
Shea Patk, 157 Cherry
Shelly Jno, 675 Cherry
Wilkinson Jas, 283 Monroe
Downing W, 446 Water
Clerk Alex, E Broadway
Riardon M, 326 Cherry
McCabe F, 36 Henry
Thompson W, 4 Gouverneur
Jardine G R, 157 E B'dway
Conroy M, 101 Madison
Gilbert J A, 21 E B'dway
Stafford E, 390 Cherry
Barrow C, 30 New Canal
Pryor I, 280 E Broadway
Smith W, 40 E Broadway
Stokes J, 193 Henry
Hurst S, 48 Henry
Mount F, 217 Clinton
Clark D, 23 Gouverneur
Northause L, 217 Madison
Finnegan J, 111 Madison
Wilmot S D, 20 E B'dway
Manning Michael, 242 Monroe
Robinson T H, 96 Montg'y
Clarkson Ed, 12 Hamilton
Walsh J, 116 Madison
McCaffrey T, 165 E B'way
Doll C, 49 Monroe
Cody T, 130 Madison
Donahue P, 243 Monroe
Howard J W, 132 Henry
Frederick John, 104 East Broadway
Fay Logan, 30 Rutgers
Frank Sml, 42 Jackson
Nelson Ed, 129 Cherry
Haas Jno, 328 Front
Mahon D, 658 Water
Cleve Robt, 250 East Broadway
Gorham C, 20 Pike
Jones Robt, 338 Front
O'Connor D, 146 Cherry
McGoggin M, 334 Cherry
Lemmaman J, 138 Pike
Heins J, 266 E Broadway
Griffin J, 63 Montgomery
Crowley D, 64 Gouveneur
McKeever T, 83 Monroe
McDonald J, 387 Cherry
Henderson, 130 Cherry
Gleiser G, 14 Market
Murray D, 74 Monroe
White P, 27 Rutgers place
Graham A, 657 Water
Payne H, 35 Jefferson
Costello J, 150 Cherry
White A, 14 Montgomery
Salomon L, 9½ Division
McCullum P, 252 Cherry
Grand G, 27 Catharine
Egan J, 65 Gouverneur
Rourk Chas, 173 Monroe
Devlin Jno, 647 Water
Amos H, 32 Gouverneur
Murphy J, 103 E Broadway
Malloy F, 144 Cherry
Swift M, 655 Water
Valent W, 94 Henry
Ganz L, 54 Pike
McDonough F, 289 Division
Fritz Anton, 57 E Broadway
Miles Jacob, 73 Division
Flanagan E, 242 Monroe
Watkins L O, 254 Madison
Mitchell Th, 1 Scammel
Johnson Wm, 616 Water
Hay Tim, 83 Henry
Chignell Chas, 79 E B'way
Kane John, 20 Corlears
Burns Jno, 585 Grand
Tiase J H, 40 Hamilton
Murphy J, 146 E B'way
Pettinger G T, 237 Henry
Dinom P, 594 Water
McKeever W, 33 Monroe
Solomon Moses, 90 Henry
McMalloy Hugh, Monroe
McDonald M, 40 Rutgers
Binnell B, 193 E B'way
Scully Wm, 577 Grand
Neill John, 139 Cherry
McQuade F, 40 Rutgers
Rosenwich S, 84 E B'way
Romer Chas, 124 Monroe
Finley R J, 130 Madison
Abrams S, 32 E B'way
Huston J W, 138 E B'way
Close H, 65 Montgomery
Farnsworth W, 45 Scammel
Fuller C, 234 Division
Vendt J, 38 Hamilton
Stewart J, 242 Monroe
Gailigher J, 385 Madison
Horton R, 265 Monroe
Markham J, 45 Pike
Markham Jno, 155 Cherry
Wessey, 632 Water
Malloy J H, 21 Rutgers-place
Kickey A K, 205 Madison
Classon C, 136 E Broadway
Wood W, 280 Division
Westhoff E, 14 Montgomery
Smith W A, 1 Pike
Barker C, 116 Henry
Kane M, 14 Jackson
Carroll J, 3 Catharine-slip
Smith D G, 21 Henry
Sinclair J, 163 Henry
Juslee L, 59 Gouverneur
Cooley D, 396 Cherry
Gormley J, 83 Pike
Allen H, 215½ Division
Darrow J, 301 Madison
Lacknell C, 8 Hamilton
Smith A, 154 Madison
McQueen D, 218 Clinton
Winship A, 219 Monroe
Reilley D, 127 Madison
Sullivan T, 604 Water
Brown J, 69 East Broadway
Japer S, 145 East Broadway
Dog M, 53 Market
Abbott R, 84 Henry
Noll Geo, 506 Water
McLaughlin J, 112 Henry
Lowe Wm, 16½ Hamilton
Sheridan B, 257 Monroe
Hussey Wm, 196 Madison
Hurley N, 227 Cherry
Gray Jno, 311 Henry
Tregar Morris, 123 Monroe
Conness James, 20 Henry
Joyce E A, 278 Henry
Cross Henry, 183 Madison
Whelan M, 311 Madison
McGinnis P, 34 Pike
Thomas W, 287 Henry
Baldwin J S, 116 Cherry
Walsh Wm, Water
Flynn T, 117 E Broadway
Niclay D, 44 Monroe
Feeney J, 31 Monroe
Thomas Jno, 90 Howard
Costa J H, 268 Monroe
Tobin J, 21 Monroe
Hutchinson A, 142 Monroe
Jackson E, 203 Henry
Herst F, 65 E Broadway
Gannon J, 38 Henry
Cunningham T, 34 Jackson
Stein H, 341 Front
Truex Maj, 43 Henry
Hurds C, 47 Pike
Sheehan W, 260 Monroe
Deegan C, 577 Grand
Slitcher G, 185 Monroe
Coger George, 196 Madison

The drawing was suspended without concluding the draft for the ward, and the ballots taken from the wheel were placed in a box, which was sealed and given in charge of Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police. It was kept in the Station-house during the night.

Sixth District.

In this district the drawing for the Ninth Ward was performed yesterday, amid the moderate applause and occasional laughter of about twenty-five citizen spectators, who were without difficulty kept in good order by eight or ten tall policemen, beside the Provost-Marshal's guard. The drawing commences to-day with the Fifteenth Ward. Quota due from this district, 2,267.

NINTH WARD.

Agness J, 695 Washington
Ayers H, 274 West 12th
Anderson W, 230 Varick
Ackerman J, 188 Waverly-pl
Andrews J, 67 Carmine
Austin A, 2 Perry
Allair S, 56 Grove
Aikin J C, 29 Carmine
Anderson H, 18 Downing
Asier P, 61 Banks
Allen H, 198 Grove
Bradley S, 23 8th-av
Beebe E H, 74 Barrow
Broose H, 808 Washington
Bloomfield J, 8 Charles
Bear H, 11 Bedford
Bogart S, 320 W 12th
Beche H, 325 4th
Beckman G, 32 Horatio
Bradshaw R, 11 Hammond
Baker S, 157 Christopher
Bogart P, 45 8th-av
Brown J, 16 Bedford
Biggs L, 27 Cornelia
Brower W H, 571 Wash'ton
Brown Jos T, 5 6th-av
Pratt D H, 145 Hammond
Barny J, 264 West 10th
Brown J, 326 West Houston
Bryan M, 125 Greenwich-av
Bartoe J, 756 Greenwich
Brady P, 125 Greenwih-av
Blanvelt J, 46 Bedford
Brady A G, 55 Bethune
Brown W A, 38 West 13th
Baldwin W, 105 Bedford
Barton, G B, 669 Greenwich
Bennett A, 297 West 12th
Brown A J, 152 Charles
Becker M, 66 Hammond
Berath J J, 125 Hammond
Bagley G, 777 Washington
Bell G A, 104 Christopher
Barr P, 86 Horatio
Blair D, 34 Perry
Beane E, 111 Greenwich-av
Brandy R, 4 Clarke
Banker E, 106 Leroy
Barkler D, 388 West
Barmore H, 833 Greenwich
Becker J, 66 Hammond
Beman A S M, 123 Wav-pl
Baptist A, 5 Jane
Berden J A, 17 Charles
Beane J R, 312 4th
Barber P H, 16 Leroy
Bell G, 115 Christopher
Broadhead H, 47 Clarkson
Cook W, 92 West 10th
Collar J W, 28 West 16th
Checobus J W, 772 Greenw'h
Collins A, 23 Bedford
Condell W, 728 Washington
Carnes J W, 121 Christopher
Cravier I C, 357 West
Cavanagh J N, 75 Jane
Cooper J, 30 Greenwich-av
Cusper J, 51 Carmine
Crowe A, 731 Greenwich
Carr F D, 150 Charles
Cowen M G, 545 Hudson
Calkin T, 703 Washington
Cameron L, 144 Charles
Cangler, 181 W 11th
Christie, 817 Greenwich-av
Christie S, 631 Hudson
Campbell Jno, 25½ Greenwich-av
Cossen Chas, 18 Jane
Cunningham Jos, 264 W 12th
Collusky G M, 629 Wash'n
Conk J, 715 Greenwich
Connell A O, 104 Barrow
Cook C, 2 Thomas
Collier J, 101 Charles
Craig A, 17 Clarkson
Crawley P, 2d 4th
Cassidy T C, 131 Charles
Cruet J, 8 Gansevoort
Carlton J M, 98 Bank
Carroll Jno, 615 Greenwich
Craft J, 336 Bleecker
Coyle J, 638 Hudson
Coffit W, 19 Bedford
Conklin M E, 32 Grove
Coffin J, 21 Bedford
L Devoe, 9 Carmine
W Denkis, 777 Greenwich
G W Downes, 14 Charles
J Daily, 191 West 13th
C W Doniker, 398 Bleecker
J Duncan, 143 Hammond
W H Decker, 241 W 13th
J Debach, 16 Downing
S Doremus, 96 Charles
T Darcy, 85 6th-av
O Duffy, 717 Washington
E H Drayton, 181 W 11th
A Dint, 253 W Houston
J E Duryee, 113 Bank
Elferts C, 759 Washington
Eastey S, 639 Greenwich
Elber H 1, 89 Barrow
Eckelson P E, 20 Hammond
Ellicott G W, 10 Charles
Ellis J, 50 Morton
Esseriey L, 173 Fourth
Farley J J, 25 Gansevoort
Forrest P, 61 Carmine
Fitch C H, 161 4th
Fight T H, 18 Bethune
Flyn M, 26 Little 12th
Folkner G, 595 Greench
Fennett J, 10 Gansevoort
Fleming N, 28 Perry
Fenton R, 449 Hudson
Fisher H M, 183 West 11th
Frendleton F, 325 West 4th
Ferguson R, 892 Greenwich
Foster R, 336 Bleecker
Fallon R, 691 Greenwich
Ferrener M, 118 Christopher
Fox H A, 47 7th-av
Gothwait B, 522 Hudson
Guntry J M, 181 West 18th
Geral J, 71 Hammond
Gille J J, 631 Hudson
Gage Sam, 32 Carmine
Gillen W, 646 Hudson
Gowan T, 83 6th-avenue
Gerry D, 444 Hudson
Gallagher J, 89 Horatio
Gondey C L, 11 Cornelia
Gager B, 516 Hudson
Gillman E, 75 8th-av
Goyer J Jr, 59 Hammond
Ganedo J N, 180 West 14th
Godwin P, 638 Greenwich-av
Haley, N 9 ——
Harrison, B 777 Washington
Henderson, C 84 Hammond
Howell, Dr A 121 Barrow
Harley, J A 451 Hudson
Henstickson, A 76 Horatio
Haviland, D 127 Perry
Holmes, E 17 Leroy
Hughes, E 64 West Washington-place
Havigue, 47 West 10th
Hall, A 8 6th-av
Hall, A 273 West 13th
Heavy, J 88 Greenwich-av
Harvey G N, 19 Leroy-place
Hawley M, 104 West 10th
Hutt B, 172 West 4th
Hallack M, 631 Greenwich
Hesler H, Great Jones
Henderson J, 154 West 14th
Hem A, 813 Greenwich
Hellez J, 97 and 99 6th-av
Hinton J, 611 Greenwich
Hamlin G, 796 Washington
Horne E, 37 Greenwich-av
Hughes J, 777 Washington
Herbett P, 692 Washington
Austin W, 85 Horatio
Allen S, 26 Perry
Allen R H, 5 9th-av
Arrenson N, 124 West 14th
Alker G W, 42 10th-av
Ankle J, 159 West 10th
Ahler Hy, 776 Washington
Affe W, 575 Washington
Austin H, 10 Bank
Armstrong Jno, 365 6th-av
Amerman C, 48 Carmine
Baker P, 157 Christopher
Bogart W W, 56 Banks
Bryon W W, 791 Wash'ton
Brower J, 44 Horatio
Bazar Ch, 47 Hammond
Bell Jas W, 30 Perry
Bayler Jno, 45 Bedford
Babcock David, 214 Waverley-place
Burnes Wm, 188 W 14th
Bredt Alex, 173 6th-av
Bringler R J, 34 Banks
Burminsham W C, 89 Perry
Bennett F, 110 West 13th
Burk M, 159 Hammond
Blanckmire H, 23 Perry
Blanket P, 5 Carmine
Bing G, 18 Hammond
Brien J, 122 Perry
Barry D, 127 West 10th
Byers J, 92 Christopher
Baily J, 102 Perry
Black J, 296 West 12th
Brathrick S D, 948 Wash'n
Bake C, 79 6th-av
Burnes J, 10 Clarkson
Brando M, 257 West 13th
Blauvelt C J, 91 Jane
Barr G, 376 4th
Bernheime, 72 Hammond
Bennard W, 398 West
Brandon Geo, 26 8th-av
Bogardus W, 628 West 13th
Brown C A, 63 Bank
Bletson F, 233 4th
Baldwin H, 33 Bank
Baud W, 162 Leroy
Bears Wm, 15 Bedford
Bowers J H, 47 Horatio
Babcock J, 96 Charles
Bristleft H C, 305 4th
Berrian R J, 23 8th-av
Brown A H, 41 West Jane
Barger E, 146 Hammond
Bluck R, — Hudson
Bayley W, 31 Clarkson
Belt J, 640 Hudson
Cube G W, 117 Perry
Conover W, 73 Carmine
Courten A, 28 8th-av
Campbell A, 121 Hammond
Corser Jno, 83 Perry
Carpenter L, 57 Carmine
Corsen A W, 14 Bedford
Cherry A B, 466 Hudson
Crugeo C, 159 4th, cor 6th-av
Crook J, 16 Clarkson
Coleman R, 278 West 11th
Colbeigh H, 92 Bedford
Cornell J, 53 Morton
Costelli Jas, 20 Gonsevoort
Coon C S, 126 Hammond
Carlton J, 156 Waverley-pl
Carr R, 294 W 14th
Camerden F J, 102 Perry
Carr T, 39 Clarkson
Correy P P, 79 Green'h-av
Ciscow J, cor Hudson and 13th
Collins H, 735 Washington
Cass R, 42 Downing
Comough H M, 803 Green'h
Conner W W, 262 12th
Caperman Wm, 18 Hammond
Creighton J, 684 Washin'n
Carman J, 132 Hammond
Cussad W A, 59 Carmine
Cheeney B M, 23 Greenwich-av
Collins D, 643 Washington
Cameron J, 162 Perry
Clark N, 21 Morton
Coverly H B, 9 St Luke-pl
Cherry F, 254 Bleecker
M Daily, 41 Perry
J Dummond, 70 8th-av.
A E Dates, 176 Horatio-place
J Dikeman, 622 Washington
J B Dukirk, 42 Barrow
W DeLonge, 642 Hudson
L Dingledine, 159 Hammond
J Depolt, 258 W Houston
J Dougherty, 52 Leroy
S DeWitt, 9 Carmine, rear
A H Downer, 530 Hudson
J Donagam, 84 Hammond
V Doughety, 17 Barrow
Edward G, 344 4th-st
Ellis H, 38 Clarkson
Everts H F, 426 Hudson
Edwards R F, 20 Morton
Elk D W, 118 Christopher
Etcher Chas A, 168 W 10th-st
Everett E, 92 Christopher
Fash C A, 377 Bleecker
Fenton D, 142 West 10th
Fuller M, 125 4th
Farrington F, 66 Morton
Furgeson J, 148 Christopher
Fitz J, 172 West 10th
Fuller F A, 183 Leroy
Fogle W, 285 Bleecker
Fulton J, 97 Charles
Frank Jno, 229 West 12th
Frank B, 8 Christopher
Francis W, 4 Bank
Frankfort M, 9 Charles
Foster C, 739 Greenwich
Frits Jacob, 77 Carmine
Ground J P, 13 Bethune
Gibson J M, 84 Morton
Gurney A H, 33 Clarkson
Gasthy H C, 13 Matimal-place
Gillett W, 134 West 10th
Green J, 138 West 10th
Goey C, 1,720 Washington
Goodrich H, 49 Carmine
Gaffeny Pat, 124 4th
Goodnough S, 376 West 13th
Grogan J, 137 Leroy
Gardiner G E, 26 Jane
Gardner J, 298 12th
Hazeltine, H 148 W Houston
Hunt, Davis 31½ Carmine
Hall, L D 26 6th-av
Hawke, Jas 295 4th
Harrigan, J 648 Greenwich
Hook, C 814 Washington
Harrison, E 354 Bleecker
Hickey, W 07 6th-av
Harp, H 363 West 12th
Huckson, H 113 Hammond
Halliday, R 2 West 10th
Holliway, C 152 Waverley-pl
Hammond, A 268 Grove
Hammill, A 47 8th-av
Herrick A, 46 Clarkson
Holliday M, 33 West 10th
Hermer I, 48 Jane
Higgins L B, 128 Bedford
Howell R, 825 Greenwich
Hughes E S, 53 Greenwich
Hecklen H, 616 Hudson
Heslm R, 74 Charles
Hulm D, 5 doors west of Washington
Houghton W, 174 Christopher
Bandigham J, 76 Wash'ton
Button Max, 380 W Houston
Hammill T, 58 Gansevoort
Hoffman G, 367 West 12th
Herger Chas A, 23 Bethune
Haight Chas, 13th 8th-av
Herpes J, 617 Hudson
Hamlin G C, 422 Hudson
Hilton A, 11 Bedford
Hine E, 646 Washington
Ives W, 285 Bleecker
Ireland J, 526 Hudson
Johnson J, 38 Cornelia
Jamison
Jervis X, St Luke-place
Johnson J, 259 Bleecker
Jennison W, 634 Greenwich
Jackson Jno, 161 Perry
Kennedy J, 35 6th-av
Kelly J C, 27 Charles
Kelly W, 145 Hammond
Kennedy B C, 56 Gan'voort
Kline J, 283½ Bleecker
Keill S, 263 12th
King C, 7 Carmine
Keenan R, 64 Downing
Kerry G, 644 Greenwich
Kinker J, 652 Hudson
Keenan S, 78 Christopher
Loid J, 379 Greenwich
Lines S, 314 West 20th
Littenger E E, 52 Leroy
Langley P, 114 Christopher
Levit M, 4 Perry
Lilly M, 74 Gansevoort
Lefferts J, 87 Christopher
Lobyen D, 188 Bank
Leary Jno, 146 Christopher
Love W D, 201 6th-av
Laughlin D M, 258 West 13th
Lambert T, 526 Hudson
Lint Fred, 333 Washington
Loveman L, 28 Cottage-place
Lyon Jno, 95 8th-av
Loughlin J T, 145 Hammond
Moore C, 433 Hudson.
McCracken W, 379 Bleecker.
McGown C, 281 4th.
Murray M, 102 Leroy.
McCellonan W, 100 Leroy.
Mellio X, 107 Greenwich-av.
McMarrow P, 183 West 13th.
McKema W, 73 Chrisslop.
McLaim C, 97 and 98 Cane.
McComac Jas H, 108 Bank
McKnight Wm, 258 W 13th
McMan Jno, Hose 23
Moore C, 396 West 12th
May W, 260 West 13th
Nichols J, 316 Bleecker
Minor W H, 302 West 12th
McCabe J, 2 Clarkson
Muller C, 69 Bank
Moolebrook J H, 32 Perry
Morgan W A, 446 West
Morrison D, 142 West 10th
Mitchell J, 72 Grove
Masters J, 64 Grove
M—— J, 553 Greenwich
Melley J, 136 West 10th
Mattison P, 196 West 11th
Mathews E A, 32 Hammond
McLaughlin J, 364 Bleecker
Mills R, West Thirteenth
McGibney J, 643 Wash'n
Maanoth J, 12 Leroy
Metcalf G, 21 Leroy
Matherm J X, 27 Cornellia
Martin J, 152 Greenwich
Miller O, 30 Downing
Munker D, 37 Clarkson
May F, 162 West Twelfth
Malliban E, 78 Carrol
McLaughlin J, 216 Clarkson
Morton D O, 43 Seventh-av
McFadden R, 9 9th-av
Maison D H, 772 Greenwich
McPheir J, 184 Christopher
Malloy P, 43 Perry
Manjin Jno, 96 Perry
Mott J, 154 Charles
Morrison E, 173 10th
Muller E, S W Co P and W
Markie J, 202 West 10th
Morris J, 786 Washington
Newall G F, 29 Clarkson
Norris Chas, 804 Washington
Nelson J, 27 Horatio
Noyes J, 691 Washington
Norwood S H, 166 West 14th
Newman J, 152 Banks
Owen J, 95 Banks
O'Connell P, 167 West 13th
O'Conner, 2 Abington sq
Otterson J F, 12 Cottage-pl
Ottojon, 76 Grove
O'Sahaughnessy J W, 44 Greenwich-av
Penrose G, 613 Washington
Peitch D, 673 Greenwich
Pelgrew Jno, 6 Abingdon-square
Patterson R A, 644 Hudson
Price M, 18 Jane
Prime J D, 15 Christopher
Plair J, 300 W Houston
Peck A, 32 6th-av
Post J, 17 West 10th
Pattman W, 98 West 12
Purdy J, 328 Houston
Quinn Jno, 4 Horatio
Quigley P, 344 West 12th
Reynolds R C, 1,714 Green'h
Robertson J, 38 Gansevoort
Kajen J, 755 Washington
Rawson A G, 125 Hammond
Reynolds, 507 Hudson
Remendy Byron, Greenwich-avenue
Roberts D, Greenwich
Russell H H, 150 West
Rice R, 131 Hammond
Robinson H O, 62 Morton
Roome G Geo, 59 Christopher
Ricker G, 86 Carmine
Rosenthall A, 1 6th-av
Russell W, 113 Hudson
Rook M, 66 Barron
Rumsoveer W, 57 Barrow
Rumsey A, 75 Perry
Richard J J, 121 West 10th
Ricker A, 648 Hudson
Richardson J, 58 Jane
Ricket A, 756 Greene
Rossler, 136 West 13th
Riting E, 44 West Washington-place
Roffins W, 213 Varick
Routh M, 136 West 10th
Schoity J W, 25 4th
Schivarts J N, 107 Ham'ond
Shay C, 251 Bleecker
Smith J, 23 Christopher
Speirback B, 105 West 10th
Soli R, 324 West Houston
Smith Tho, 32 6th-av
Stephenson G A, 40 Downing
StewartDan, 64 Greenw'h-av
Sheridan Jas, 23 Bleecker
Scott John, 148 Downin
Schwats C E, 128 Hammond
Sedar R, 93 Morton
See J, 126 Charles
Schumaker C, 36 8th-av
Stucker A, 515 Hudson
Sherwood C, 17 6th-av
Storer H A, 63 Downing
Smith H, 93 Banks
Spooner W A, 3 9th-av
Struther O C, 46 Greenwich-av
Senor E M, 75 Carmine
See R T, 304 West 12th
Schmidt R, 179 West 18th
Schmidt U, 672 Greenwich
Stinewild H, 405 Hudson
Sullivan J, 136 West 10th
Steinrick Geo, 451 Hudson
Strong S M, 81 Morton
Schmall Jno, 595 Wash'n
Self J E, 43 Greenwich-av
Sherridan J, 276 West 12th
Seibert H, 388 West
Smith W H, 807 Washin'n
Travis W B, 91 Christopher
Taylor W, 115 Christopher
Thompson R, 72 Carmine
Telly H J, 328 West 12th
Titus D, 118 Perry
Thompson W, 21 9th-av
Trunk A, 55 Grove
Terhune R P, 11 Bank
Townsend D, 29 Morton
Tunie Phil, 32 Downing
Tranor, 239 West 13th
Thompson W G, 395 Greenwich
Umrich C X, 68 Green'h-av
Van Sickland H R, 779 Greenwich
Vanderburgh W H, 83 Barrow
Van Winker J, 7 Morton
Van Bosker Jas, 307 W 12th
Vost W, 78 Carmine
Van Dike J A, 14 Morton
Vizeo Thos E, 200 W 14th
Van Pelt G, 772 Greenwich
Van Dame H, 76 Morton
Van Dyke J, 18 Little
Vanderbilt H, 64 Jane
Vaughus H, 357 West 10th
Vanberg J G, 241 4th
Vool D, 113 Bank
Van Wart J, 116 Christopher
Whitman N D B, 93 6th-av
Williams T, 125 Perry
Wood T, 308 West Houston
Welch W, 779 Greenwich
Wells G, 284 Bleecker
Wilson F, 522 Hudson
Woodhard G, 737 Greenwich
Woodhouse J, 81 West 14th
Wescott A L, 84 Morton
Watson W, 84 Hammond
White J G, 128 Christopher
Waterbury M, 142 Perry
Wick S S, Clarkson
Whiting T, 154 Waverly-pl
Wiley G, 650 Greenwich
Warner S, 140 West 14th
Wood A, 65 Greenwich
Webber G, 323 4th
Wright G W, 13 7th-av
Woodware A, 5 and 7 Jay
Welsh J, 639 Washington
Withers R, 306 12th
Williams C, 124 Hammond
Weed C, 49 Carmine
Whitney Enoc D, 138 W 13th
Waterman L, 110 Hammond
Walters M, 99 Perry
Wells T M, 58 Morton
Wilkens W, 78 Banks
Williams P, 305 Greenwich
Young J, 627 Hudson
Zatin R, 640 Washington
Henderson J, [illegible] W Houston
Hawley A, [illegible]
Holman, E, 49 Bank
Hendricks O, 48 West 10th
Hanna Alex, 715 Washin'n
Hatfield H, 146 Bleecker
Hogan E, 11 Grove
Hines J, 252 West Houston
Ingal G, 48 Hammond
Jackson J W, 54 Hammond
Jones Jno, 89 Morton
Jackson Jno, 146 Charles
Jackmen P, 93 Gove
Joseph E, 809 Charles
King C, 132 West 10th
Kink L, 7 Weehawken
Keils D, 145 Hammond
Kilby G T, 110 Hammond
Kinney W, 395 Bleecker
Kelly J, 279 West 12th
Keiser Anthon, 7 Abingdon-square
Kennedy J, 407 Hudson
Kavamah J, 42 Christopher
Kennedy J, 51 Bethune
Lowder J B, 3 Christopher
Lent S, 19 Jane
Libemean H, 176 West 41th
Levine M, 303 West 16th
Larkin P, 643 Hudson
Lassell J J, 125 Greenwich
Leverigh X, 257 4th
Lynch P, 33 Barrow
Love S, 201 6th-av
Linderberg A, 87 Bedford
Labargh W, 4 Barrow
Lasaw G H, 391 Bleecker
Lawlor G W, 328 Bleecker
Lebineurs M, 136 Christopher
Littlefield E, 627 10th
Lecraft W, 40 Perry
Leggen W, 17 Cornelia
LeGuin E, 187 Perry
Mansfield C A, 105 Leroy.
Murther J, 759 Washington.
Monahan M, 393 Bleecker.
Moore L, 777 West 13th.
Murray J, 18 Clarkson.
Mead H, 23 Cornelia.
Mar H, 56 Carmin.
McIntyre A, 5 Cornelia.
McDonald C, 272 West 13th.
Murphy M, 175 Washington
Murray H L, 102 Leroy
Mackerman J, 15 Bethune
McLeroy J, 32 Horatio
McDonald E, 984 West 13th
Moore H, 45 Jane
Myers J, 43 Hammond
McNeir Jno, 38 ——
McLain A, 75 Hammond
Madden J, 641 Washington
Miller D, 629 Hudson
M Crackel Ed, 126 W 12th
Merry J, 61 Sane
McCabe P, 273 West 13th
Mullen P, 52 W Wash-pl
Moore M, 120 West 13th
Macknel, 33 Greenwich-av
McDermott D, 81 Bedford
Murphy J, 125 Greenw'h-av
McErken A, 287½ Bleecker
Markee F, 283 Greenwich-av
Murphy H, Third Dist Court
Moore B, 23 Horatio
Menill D, 136 West Eleventh
McLaughlin D, 11
McKeever J, 82 Barrow
McElroy J, 214 Waverly-pl
McLaughlin N
McConke C, 159 West Tenth
Mott W H, Mott 154 Charles
Martin H S, 48 Perry
Minis E, 137 6th-av
Mason Alex, 93 Barrow
Morrow J B, 136 Perry
Montanie D, 625 Greenwich
Meyers J, 55 Greenwich-av
McGinnis J, 352 Bleecker
Malleby F Jr, 134 Wav'ly-pl
Maby R E, 182 Christopher
Minurly D, 58 Gansevoort
McGrow A, 170 West 13th
Nittke Anty, 78 Hammond, rear
Noast R, 657 Hudson
Noble R, 58 Gansevoort
Nichols C, 350 West 13th
Nathans B, 186 West 11th
Nichols H, 170 West 11th
Obbitt G, 278 W Houston
O'Neil A, 138 Perry
O'Brien, 21 Morton
Otto H, 25 Hudson
O'Brien S, 119 Christy
O'Brien J, 43 Perry
Perrigan F, 115 Hammond
Page W H, 58 Hammond
Pierson J, 284 West 13th
Printer L H, 213 Varick
Pierson D B, 172 W 12th
Pierce J E, 103 Leroy
Proff Jno, 1½ Greenwich-av
Post A M, 627 Hudson
Platt C, 81 Clarkson
Pope Jno H, 118 Bank
Penny J, 94 Perry
Platt J, 376 Bleecker
Quimby L H, 49 Bedford
Quett M, 699 Washington
Roome J N W, 765 Green'h
Rhodes H, 23 Downing
Rogers J, 399 Hudson
Right P W, 146 Christopher
Rabbitt P, 16¾ Downing
Raughweller, 108 Greenwich-avenue
Rugh A, 189 West 10th
Rove W, 214 Carmine
Remsen J A, 146 West 18th
Rothwick J, 679 Washington
Roduskey A C, 749 Washington
Robinson H, 645 Greenwich
Roger S, 75 Bedford
Ray H, 64 Barrow
Rodiver E, 17 West 14th
Reltish W H, 29 Green'-av
Rogers C, 40 Christopher
Renchman R, 38 Banks
Rush J, 351 West 12th
Ross Jno, 124 Hammond
Riegh W, 31 Charles
Routh G, 64 Downing
Rilley J, 43 Perry
Reed C F, 51 Greenw-av
Rurkeman H B, 38 Chris'r
Schuster J, 418 West
Schooner G C, 76 West 14th
Schotts C, 649 Hudson
Spear J, 266 Bleecker
Sower J H, 806 Washingont
Stin on H, 92 Gansevoort
Struch B, 64¾ Carmine
Starr R A, 23 Leroy
Surger, 15 7th-av
Steneout P, 140 West 10th
Schwarts L, 352 Bleecker
Steinart J, 618 Hudson
Smith J C, 143 Hammond
Sherwood L, 375 Bleecker
Starr X, 378 West 12th
Small H, 94 Horatio
Sulliaan J, 78 Morton
Story G H, 18 Cottage-place
Schwarts N, 275 4th
Stern M, 117 Christopher
Stevenson R, 58 Clarkson
Schmidt L, 41 Barrow
Smith J P, 300 8th-av
Spear J, 243 12th
Schmidt J, 83 Clarkson
Siebert H, 300 W Houston
Sneider H, 181 West 13th
Smith H, 70 Carmine
Stillers D, 153 6th-av
Saterly W F, 78 Jane
Soper Geo, 24 8th-av
Smith Nelson, 138 Christo'r
Schmidt F P, 300 West 12th
Shutes C, 107 West 13th
Smith H, 98 Greenwich-av
Tyler P, 112 Barrow
Tobach D, 560 Hudson
Toole W, 21 Morton
Tucker J V, 18 Leroy
Trenor J, 9 Grove
Traynor J, 657 Washington
Tray P, 159 Perry
Tannin W, 362 Bleecker
Troman R, 218 West 13th
Terrill G L, 106 Christopher
Tollman Jacob, 388 Hudson
Teller W H, 65 Hammond
Turner C, 173 West 13th
Underwood J E, 39 Horatio
Van Norden J T, 120 Ham'd
Van Cott G, 127 Bank
Vincent J, 188 Christopher
Van Kennick N, 54 Greenwich-av
Van River C, 674 Wash
Van Berger L, 57 8th-av
Vosburgh G, 257 West 15th
Vorhis J, 41 Greenwich-av
Vain W, 289 4th
Van Nostrand W, 98 Bank
Valligh Wm, 33 Minetta
Vall C, 239 4th
Van Name P M, 434 Hudson
Valpert Tim, 618 Washington
Van Voorhis I, 142 Christopher
Williams R, — Gansevoort
Waltsen H, 153 6th-av
Wheeler M R, 21 Leroy
Williamson W R, 26 Jane
Winton J H, 47 Perry
Westervelt G, 310 Wash'ton
Walow J, 119 West 10th
Whitter W, 13 Jane
Wood Geo, 82 West 18th
Cornelin David, 18 Cornelia
Weber P, 127 West 10th
Wood E, 48 Horatio
Wardell J X, 259 Bleecker
Walsh J T, 2 Abingdon-sq
Westervelt P C, 101 Bank
Williamson J, 150 West 13th
Whalen J, 189 West 10th
Wickham G W, 535 Hudson
Westervelt J, 78 Horatio
Windish J S, 374 Bleecker
Wilkinson W, 90 Grove
Wolf J, 446 West 4th
Wilson D, 5 4th
Walters D, 12 Little
West E, 42 W Washington-place
Wilks George, 21 Perry
Weeks C D, 20 Jones
Wade E G, 427 Hudson
White A J, 804 Greenwich
Young A, 436 Christopher

The above names are those of the quota of the wards. The additional one hundred per cent., drawn to provide for exemptions, &c., are not printed in this day's Times.

Seventh District.

Preparations were yesterday completed in this district by Capt. Wagner, but not in season for the drawing, which begins this morning. Quota due in this district, 2,977.

Eighth District.

The drafting in this district began at 1 o'clock P. M., with the Eighteenth Ward. The office was quite full of persons interested. The quota due from this district is 2,511. At this office, a letter from Gen. Fry to Provost-Marshal Dodge was read, saying that the drafted men would not be put into actual service so long as recruits should be raised fast enough to keep the Enrolling Board busy.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Lowry Thos, 219 East 18th
Howett Robt, jr, 32 East 21st
Whinsinger D, 375 2d-av
Warner Geo, E 24th W 1st-av
Brewer Chas, 193 East 27th
McMahon Jno, 146 East 21st
Ward Joseph, 859 Broadway
Goodwin Eben, 5th-av Hotel
Dagor Lewis
Donohue Robt, 223 E 20th
Wertberry Wm, 86 E 28th
Mahony Tim, 45 E 25th
McDonough Jno, 223 E 27th
Tenike Wm, 24 W 19th
Venebecker F, 228 W 17th
Helker H H, Albemarle H
Rutston Ben, 216 1st-av
Townley Geo, 22 W 23d
Cobb Carlos, 32 W 29th
Heley Michl, 326 1st-av
Wallack T M, 296 1st-av
Spraner Gaspaid, 236 E 19th
Barker F H, 175 East 17th
King Thos, 7 West 14th
Law Julius, 121 West 21st
Morgan W E, S W cor 21st
Rutlege P, 213 1st-av
McGrath Jno, 235 E 13th
Cummins C P, 180 E 20th
Rezel Jos, 223 E 16th
Kingum E, 204 E 16th
Warner Albert S, 178 E 22d
Farral W E, Gramercy park House
Philip Oliver S, 20 Union-sq
Browne A C, 25th
Kennedy Felix B B, 126 W 16th
Panel Jno, 86 East 16th
Spelt Saml, 257 1st-av
Leech Jno, 282 1st-av
Lester Wm, 163 3d-av
Reilly Chas, 350 1st-av
Griffin Peter, 113 East 22d
Loring F, 123 3d-av
Lawrence Michl, ——
Lee Knight, 8 West 25th
Beedy S S, 5th-av Hotel
Fisher Juo C, East 25th
Smeed Alex, 824 Broadway
Golmn E, 424 West 22d
Collins Peter, 250 East 17th
Pickerland Chas, 138 2d-av
Whelon Michl, Gramercy-park Hotel
Treman Geo, 123 West 20th
Starning H, 346 6th-av
Norris W, 80 East 15th
Dickson W, 505 East 15th
Murray D, 136 East 25th
McCarrol P, 216 East 23d
Cutting —, 123 East 24th
Broderick P, 253 Avenue B
Wields Albert, East 25th
Walker R, Av D, bet 16th and 17th
Lawrence John, 376 2d-av
Burns, J 109 East 25th
Fay, D 509 East 16th
Snow, C F 124 East 20th
Denningbaum, J 255 E 14th
Murphy, P 170 East 26th
Butler, T 305 1st-av
Harvey Jas, 287 1st-av
Allen Jno, 349 E 14th
Hennessey J, 175 E 26th
Whelam M, Grammercy Pk House
Gardner Geo, 332 4th-av
Arthur B J, 140 East 18th
Hanston D C, Gramercy Pk House
Morehouse F, 82 & 84 W 23d
McGuire P, 437 1st-av
Schiller Jno, 382 1st-av
Monahan Wm, 433 1st-av
Lord H T, 35 West 27th
Foley J, 221 East 20th
Heller S, 268 6th-av
Whitney Wm, 191 East 18th
Kearney —, 123 East 25th
Pratt Antonio, 5th-av Hotel
Keerling M, 2197 Av A
Murphy Thos, 263 2d-av
Smith E C, 141 East 15th
Campbel Wm, 49 Av A
Murray J, 251 13th
Agnew J, ——
Windenmenner Hy, 208½ Av A
Bliss Geo Jr, 5th-av Hotel
Mullins Wm O, 262 2d-av
Stoddard J R, 23 Gramercy Park
Whittenberg —, 27 West 23d
Curlong M, 518 East 16th
Smith Jas, 427 1st-av
Franklin D T, St Jas Hotel
Mahon M, Everett House
Darcy Thos, 5th-av Hotel
Rooney John, 213 East 19th
Carrol J, 233 East 24th
Lawson August
Hart Herman, 175 East 22d
Murthers George, southwest corner 22d-st and 2d-av
Rodier Theo, 244 Avenue A
Burtson F, 164 East 19th
Collins B, 249 East 19th
Walker W, 232 3-avenue
Leary T, 14th-street and Avenue A
Hire Nichs, 291 Avenue A
Connolly M, 449 1st avenue
Appell Wm, 228 Avenue B
Cheeks C, 300 3d-av
Bacchus J, 208½ Avenue A
Rogers Thos, 256 4th-av
Hartshorn E, 55 East 21st
Chrishelme —, 182 East 26th
Leech T, 245 3d-av
Patel, Geo 49 West 20th
Pitching, F 173 East 22d
Hely, Lewis 313 First-av
Buckley, — 255 First-av
Young, Jacob 512 East 16th
M'Grath, G 27 West 22d
Gonnor D, 23 Avenue A
Wum P, 260 East 15th
Thompson W, 507 East 15th
Zeuger J P
Kirkpatrick Wm, 238 1st-av
Tully J S, 205 East 20th
Develin Jno, 325 3d-av
Gultzer M, 3 16th
Gibo J, West 21st
Havelen Wm, 198 East 17th
Gilliard J, 233 East 20th
Gilbert H, colored, 6 W 20th
Binns C, 382 1st-av
Beill G, 14 East 21st
McGivern, John, 326 1st-av
Christie P, 249 Avenue A
McCunn C, 5th-av Hotel
Mitchell H, Gram'y-pk hous
Merritt J, 61 East 17th
Deyer J N, 57 Union-square
Johnson H J, 229 East 17th
Karr S, 194 East 17th
Coleman W, 243 3d-av
Lee James, 230 Avenue B
Switzer M, 391 2d-av
Donolly J, 174 East 26th
Gilroy M, 243 East 16th
McDowel F, 121 5th-av
Dudley W, 32 East 18th
Wall P, 194 East 19th
Hayson J, 51 East 20th
McHue T, 8 5th-av, near 20th
Brownley G, 238 1st-av
Drummond G, 236 East 19th
Donnelly P, 162 East 21st
Walsh J, 406 East 16th
Black J, 8 West 20th
Henry Jno, 120 East 26th
Hillan C, 417 East 34th
Frith, Thos, 404 2d-av
Sampson, M 407 East 16th
Howton, F W 175 East 16th
Fyn, J 231 East 19th
Strander, O W 755 West 35th
Bonney, P 229 East 25th
Jackson, J col'd, 52 West 23d
Hieman, Louis 225 East 24th
Curtin, H 417 East 24th
Murtagh, H 113 East 16th
Gowan, Jno 148½ West 26th
Daningburgh, A 239 4th-av
Cook, James 233 East 15th
Brady, J 237 East 14th
Duzy N, 425 2d-av
Hortzel L, Gramercy Park House
Dingess C, 22 av A
Maxwell D H, 408 2d-av
Curiner F, 233 West 23d
Hart Jno, 64 East 25th
Trofos, 43 av A
Teidmand P, 276 av B
Tife Jno, 190 East 21st
Sherwood S F, 135 West 22d
Cornel W H, 102 East 25th
Quimby O J, 143 East 24th
Ryan D L, 142½ 1st-av
O'Brien H, 260 East 15th
Jones H, cor 8th-av and 23d
White P, 535 East 15th
Seylan P, 59 East 25th
Beehan M, 646 East 16th
Brown J, 313 3d-av
White J B, 413 6th-av
Ray P, 297 1st-av
Smith H A, 11 West 17th
Marzel A, 255 5th-av
Wenburgh W, Union-square Hotel
Allen A, 122 2d-av
Parker T, 513 East 16th
Manny B, 144 East 21st
Banding S, 336 2d-av
Thompson Samuel, 152 East 25th
Turnbull W H, 386 6th-av
Hale J, 308 2d-av
Lent L B, 39 Lexington-av
Curry Chas, 22 W 16th
Davis W, 255 E 18th
Wilson E, 258 E 15th
Moor Sno, 156 E 22d
Galvin C, 369 Avenue A
Sherican D, 323 E 16th
Falmer —, 3 E 20th
Gilling F, 330 Avenue A
Rater W, 224 Avenue A
Miller A, 291 E 17th
Scott T N, 144 3d-av
Brown P, 355 1st-av
McAusland A, 171 W 20th
Long John, 233 West 24th
Hober J, 538 Avenue A
Tornure D M, 10 Livingston-place
E D Smith, 132 East 21st
Beekman Hy, 6 West 20th
Cahil Jno, 186 East 17th
Morey Denes, 17th nr Av A
Jackson Lewis E, 22 Irv pl
Kennedy Mch, 121 East 25th
Tutell Geo, 210 3d-av
Dunn Thomas, 508 East 16th
Bender Chas, 259 East 14th
Corcoran J, 245 Avenue B
Sulkey Saml, 339 3d-av
Napey M, 221 E 21st
Weston Hy, 175 E 26th
Speckt Bernard, 244 E 15th
Trantech John, 279 1st-av
Smith T, 293 1st-av
Whitney —, 184¼ E 31st
Riely Hugh, 178 E 25th
Steward J, 253 4th-av
Connors John, 242 E 19th
Sparr E, 128 E 26th
Mathew Patk, 169 West B
Negler Adam, 174 1st-av
Hagerty —, 185 West 21st
Walker Jos, 259 1st-av
Muller Peter, 195 East 15th
Smith Jno, 223 East 23d
Beck Martin, 128 East 26th
Fanel Hewes, 238 West 15th
Malone Michl, 195 East 22d
Sponner Jno, 186 3d-av
Adolphus Wm, 32
Baroney W, 25 W 9th
Bruce F, 7 Madison-av
Cannon Legland, 92 E 22d
Sheridan T, 311 1st-av
Butler Jno, 218 East 18th
Greeson Wm, 185 West 23th
Morgan Wm, 145 East 21st
Donohu Jas, 147 East 21st
Thomas Jno, 242 East 15th
Genebeck H T, 216 Av A
Richardson E W, Ashland H
Thompson P, 146 East 26th
Hughes L, 464 1st-av
Newcome H B, Gramercy-park Hotel
Savoy Gasper, 100 East 26th
Hutton N, 122 East 25th
Kelburt S, 206 East 17th
Hennessey Chas, 196 E 26th
Tompson J, 15th bet avB&C
Wines Edw, 143 East 18th
Block H, St Germaine Hotel
Ballard W, 230 3d-av
Coyle John, Everett House
Sheehan Daniel, 214 E 21st
Sheffer S, 334 East 16th
Herques E, 5 & 7 Union-sq
Chamberlain T S, 37 Lex av
Troy C, 336 1st-av
Steyre Louis, 233 3d-av
Mooney Geo, 345 East 24th
Gwyte T, 39 East 2d
McGee H, 27 West 25th
Fabria A, 127 3d-av
Ricktlial T, 230 Avenue A
Gutton, S 431 1st-av
Latch, Jno 36 West 18th
Marsh, J 61 East 15th
Hesey, Thos 364 1st-av
Jordon, R, 124 3d-av
Meehan, W 504 East 16th
Melzendoir Jno, 393 2d-av
Neill, 3 East 20th
Rice Patrick, 264 av A
RowleyHF, 31 Lexington-av
Corcoran D, 378 2d-av
Albema W S, 415 2d av
Collins Jno, 104 East 26th
Pettigrew A, 182 West 20th
Gilpin Jno, 132 West 23d
Kennedy M, 410 East 16th
Jones F M, 408 West 25th
McDonogh Jno, 131 East 25th
Bean Wm, 141 East 30th
Hogan T, 212 East 17th
Sparkman J, 128 East 16th
Barrett Geo, 292 AV A
Winsler H, 212 3d-av
Egan Wm T, 338 West 24th
Colman Wm, 319 3d-av
Sewell Jno, 227 3d-av
McCarthy J Geo, 244 E 15th
Ketchen J A, 250 3d-av
Macdowell P, 236 1st-av
Soder Wm, 219 AV A
Wagoner D, 212 5th-av
Meehan T, 115 East 25th
Donohu —, 123 East 21st
Marshal J J, 3 21st
Sevene T, 46 West 23d
Smith T, 210 East 19th
Charles John, 283 4th-av
Phillips Jas, 260 East 15th
Tilton A C, 82 East 18th
O'Connor A, 209 East 21st
Bender P, 385 9th-av
Tracy C L, 384 6th-av
Strong John, 134 East 22d
Bracket E B, 155 East 21st
McGarley E, 225 East 19th
Bussing A, 17 Irving-place
Fitzgerald Jno, 181 East 22d
Ketchum J, 295 East 23d
Knapp Jno, 277 2d-avenue
Castell P, 124 East 20th
Ledwith P, 551 East 17th
McNare Wm, 257 Avenue A
Hashfield —, 11 West 18th
Newman Wm, 245 3d-avenue
Henry —, 507 East 16th
Pierce C H, 923 Broadway
Baldwin E, 31 West 24th
Markham, 256 East 15th
Graham C, 237 Avenue A
Regan P, 285 East 14th
Frisman J, 245 Avenue A
Derlbegger —, 226 Avenue A
Christie T, 393 2d-av
Kappe P, 433 First-av
Minglebeer, H 244 East 15th
Cole, D M 193 East 19th
Lewis, — southeast corner 18th and Avenue A
Elliot, P 202 East 26th
Adams J, 201 East 21st
Matfield B, 333 3d-av
Duff a, 26 West 24th
Gibban, —— 299 East 20th
Foy Wm, 1st-av between 20th and 21st
Jones James, 214 East 21st
Boyd Wm, 379 1st-av
Kabey Jno, 254 East 23d
Dowe R K, 5th-av Hotel
Earls J, 243 Avenue A
Mullen J, 146 East 22d
Menthon B, 906 Broadway
Rosencrans R, 266 AV A
Eckbeur B, Delmonico's
Weivel —, 504 East 16th
Stanton H, 104 East 15th
McGibney J, 352 1st-av
Clark Pat, 233 East 17th
Wood C, 169 East 20th
Robb F, 16 East 16th
Sands G W, 5th-av Hotel
Conway C W, 275 3d-av
McAllister J, 409 2d-av
McNally P, northw cor 17th
Pondilly P, 430 East 16th
Selma W, 231 Avenue A
Dalton Wm, 293 1st-av
Thompson Jos, 219 E 21st
Phelps W, 403 1st-av
Harman W, 212 East 21st
Leontowzer, —— 222 2d-av
Baldwin Henry, 48 E 25th
Bloodgood A, 33 W 24th
Headon W, 423 1st-av
Nagle —, 315 Avenue A
Bennel M F, 3 Union-sq
Benson C, 109 East 23d
Connolly O, 218 East 23d
Cemil A, 13 East 20th
Clark, F Jr, F Gramarcy Park House
Haolehan, Pat'k 245 E 18th
Kane, P East 26th
Clare, W 105 East 22d
O'Neill, P T 263 East 16th
Murphy, T ——
Dolan, P 243 East 17th
Camaron, Jno 5th-av Hotel
McCurdy, D Albemarle Hotel
Colegan, Alex 303 1st-av
Mandal, A ——
Bradley T, 132 East 22d
Hawes S, 122 East 26th
Buckram C, 239 East 26th
Kellgarifi Jno, 245 av B
Tesler E, 218 East 16th
Davis Wm, 240 East 16th
Holgate Jno, 135 East 16th
McKye J, 223 West 19th
Tazdel J, 69 West 30th
Wilson C S, 123 West 25th
Pahn W, 193 East 16th
Cock T, 237 av B
Young P, 197 East 14th
McGrady —, 61 West 23d
Bighard Alex, 257 W 16th
Robinson C, 224 West 18th
Donohue J, 513 East 16th
Reilly J, 128 East 22d
Mulrary M, 251 Avenue B
Grayer L, New-York Club
Barry P, Gramercy-park House
Robinson A B, Livingston-pl
Darwin M, 164 East 22d
McDermot J, 195 East 20th
Fitch J, 301 East 24th
Meagher Patrick, 60 W 21st
Seaman F, 128 East 2d
Mahon John, 4th
Frederik G M, 134 4th-av
Johnson John, 313 2d-av
Butting F, 262 West 21st
Baker J, 342 East 18th
Wilson J Danl, 133 East 26th
McKean P, 141 E 21st
Robinson G, 260 E 21st
Conners P, 247 E 18th
Locy A, 215 Avenue A
McNeill John, 415 2d-av
Miller F, 112 2d-av
McCann J, 210 E 23d
Spier N, 36 W 22d
Hemas J, 203 E 17th
Lockman S, 207 1st-av
Smith A, 41 E 15th
Hann J, 261 Avenue A
Jerome L R, 33 W 19th
White J, 379 2d-av
Bully J, 55 East 19th
Sause J F, Av B, near 28th
Chadwell H O, 17 Ninth
McHue T, Gramercy Park Hotel
Murlheburg, 6 Irving-place
Huttings R C, St Germain Hotel
Curl L E, 69 East 25th
Rich S, 242 Avenue A
Falstaff, B 511 East 16th
Cartright W, 362 2d-av
Worth A, Fifth-av Hotel
Wilson G, 126 East 24th
Stebens C F, 2 West 16th
Markey P, 254 East 18th
Callaghan M, 243 Av B
Pine P R, 23 East 22d
Griswold C W, 507 Union-sq
Newbaek A, Un Leag Club
Chambers C B, 203 E 22d
Jenkins E S, 10 West 21st
Stone —, 281 1st-av
Connel P, 254 East 18th
Remsen, 19 East 22d
Fallow W, 342 East 16th
Ewing Wm, 139 3d-av
Gallagher R, 18 West 24th
Seahorse A, 227 Avenue A
Desener —, 42 East 19th
Dunn A, 122 East 26th
Levy J C, 28 Union-square
Instey Wm, 237 East 19th
Cast S F, 122 East 25th
Morgan J, 109 5th-av
Nolan Wm, 433 East 16th
Mathew Jno, 16th-st by 3d-avenue
Lowry Jno, 256 East 23d
Purdy E R, 16 West 19th
Shaffer N, 23d-st and Av A
Knapp M A, 77 East 14th
McManus M, 158 3d-av
Reid M J, 325 2d-av
Needel W, 332 East 24th
Anthon W H, 56 Irving-place
Hopson C N, 70 East 22d
Larkin W, 287 3d-av
Burg A W, 432 West 19th
North J, 203 West 21st
Weigand H, 218 3d-av
Swinson W, 34 West 25th
Lagley Jno, 74 East 15th
Tubes W, 249 East 18th
Johnson H N, Union-square Hotel
McGee J, 126 East 19th
Cnadwick Jno, Albemarle Hotel
Leech John, 291 East 21st
Moody J P, 20 West 15th
Hogan Jno, 375 1st-av
Owen J C, Dancroft-house
Peck, J H, 263 3d-av
Herring E, 13 West 19th
Boady H, 17 1st-av
Casey F, 219 West 22d
Caughlan Thos, 1st-av 17th
Cortland G, 42 West 25th
King A, 319 East 24th
Beny S, 247 Avenue A
Doner J B, 42 Avenue A
Gasson J, 346 East 16th
Kelly Jno, 282 Avenue A
Kennes E, 347 Avenue C
Carrol T, 21 E 23d
Riddie M, 249 E 19th
Jones James, 134 3d-av
West J, 406 E 16th
Watgen H T, 223 E 17th
Igo J, 125 East 25th
Duffon J N W, c 1st-av & 23d
Collyer O, 6 Union-square
Peabody C, 55 West 21st
Irvin Wm, 139 3d-av
O'Neill T, 223 East 17th
Higginson J, 248 Avenue A
Belbrich T, 121 1st-av
McFarland W, 793 Broadway
Harrison M, 297 East 15th
Hunt J D, 111 West 24th
Finney J, 170 East 26th
Ives G R, Albemarle Hotel
Malone Joseph, 280 1st-av
Porter Patrick, 289 1st-av
Kirby J, 235 Avenue A
Fritz C, 391 2d-av
Lifebody J, 12 West 20th
Canol Wm, 208 East 17th
Doyle —, 109 3d-av
Porter J, 202 E 26th
Valentine W, 170 East 23d
Denis J W, 255 East 14th
McGoll P, Gramercy-place
Browne G, 168 East 20th
Baring C, 396 1st-av
Henley T, 210 East 21st
McManus M, 208 East 23d
Hush O, 254 3d-av
White C, 167 East 25th
McCabe F, 175 East 20th
Finck R, 278 4th-av
Bogert Wm, 294 1st-av
McCoy —, 190 West 25th
Lawrence Emile, 52 E 21st
Fitzrich E W, 5th av Hotel
Childs W L, 351 4th-av
Balle J, 181 West 22d
Fales B E, 291 East 17th
Kennedy G, 111 E 22d
Wall G, 120 East 20th
Weldon W, 277 3d-avenue
White D G, 307 3d-avenue
O'Connell D J C, 282 Avenue A
Baker W C J, 269 East 19th
Laferty R, 402 6th-avenue
Sullivan E, 221 East 21st
McCall J, 41 Lexington-av
Orsner M, 14th bet 2d&1st-av
Miller J, 124 East 22d
McSherry W, 434 1st-av
McKenna J, 232 West 28th
Begg Robt, 98 East 20th
Loyd S J, 129 Broadway
Petsing F, 251 Av A
Banning Wm, 275 East 15th
Murphy J, 209 Avenue A
Clough T, 156 Avenue A
Whelan J, 177 East 17th
Kavanagh Wm, 123 East 23d
Anderson Wm, 129 E 14th
Linchell —, 174 West 21st
Malone C, 234 E 19th
Browne D, 134 East 16th
Kunty Wm, 222 Avenue A
Mulligan T, Albemarle Hotel
Quigley M, Fifth-av Hotel
Murphy T, 894 Broadway
Stedinger L, 19 Union-sqr
Robinson J B, 167 West 25th
McGuire C, Everett House
Rust P, 281 Avenue A
McDonogh L, 280 1st-av
Drape G W, 21 East 15th
Wales D T, 5th-av hotel
Jackson W E, 281 East 23d
Killeen P, 511 East 16th
Wetner Jno, 146 3d-av
Smith E, 141 East 15th
Smith N D, 36 West 26th
Colgate Wm, 29 East 22d
Fallen Thos, 336 1st-av
Vandyke T, 31 East 20th
Thomas J, 274 Avenue A
Blakely C W, 12 East 18th
Smith G, 121 3d-av
Anderson J, Gramercy Park House
Powers P, 535 1st-av
Carhart C, 273 Avenue A
Kean J, 17th & Lexington-av
Cowley Wm, 122 East 20th
Bennett T, corner 18th-st and 1st-av
Reilly J M, 40 West 15th
Hennessey L, 184 East 25th
McDermott P, 308 1st-av
Jennings J, 301 East 14th
Fitzgerald O, 131 East 18th
Ebenzer C, 287 Avenue A
Lane A, 302 3d-av
Sands J, 250 Avenue B
Smith Thos, 318 East 26th
Tell John, 253 East 18th
Cooper E, 216 East 23d

Ninth District.

The quota due from this District is 2,049. No drawing was made yesterday, but it is to be commenced this morning at 9 o'clock.

FROM KENTUCKY

The Actual Popular Preference, as Things Are—Why the Amendment was Rejected—The President Indorsed by Loyal Methodists in Conference—Gen. Palmer's Policy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Friday, March 10, 1865.

Your new and highly intelligent Louisville correspondent, "C. V. S.," describes this city very well, but I think is hardly correct in his opinion that three-fourths of the people of Kentucky to-day prefer the "Confederacy," with slavery guaranteed, to the Union without it. However approximately true this may have been a year or so ago, I incline to believe a clear majority are too conscious of the present rapidly and hopelessly dying condition of the Confederacy and of slavery everywhere, to be justly liable to so disparaging a reflection now. My own humble notion is, they prefer the Union as it is, without slavery, to the Confederacy as it is, without slavery and without anything else which the rebel leaders promised to their deluded people.

A Louisville Senator says he and other conservatives at Frankfort well knew that slavery was gone when they voted against the amendment, but did so under the impression or hope that they would thus scare the remaining "wortless niggers" out of the State. The idea of the formally or practically freed negro remaining here is most repulsive to many. But many wish to retain the freed negroes, believing that under a humanely and judiciously regulated and established system of compensated labor, most will accomplish more than they ever did as slaves.

New colored regiments parade our streets with almost veteran precision.

The Kentucky Annual Conference of the Loyal Methodist Episcopal Church announce their great respect and confidence in the President, and their hearty unanimous approval of his entire administration, and of the amendment of the general rule on slavery, as proposed by the Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

Gen. Palmer, through his subordinates, orders all active rebel sympathizers to be sent within the narrow scope of the rebel lines, and all good and loyal citizens to be protected and their good-will and cooperation secured; and holds officers and soldiers strictly accountable for "the unauthorized and unnecessary seizure of horses and property of any kind, and the unwarranted abuse of good citizens."

PONTIAC.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

City Notes.—St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated to-morrow by a grand civic and military parade, and by banquets in the evening. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey will celebrate Pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral, and Father Dealy, of St. John's College, will deliver a discourse on the Life of St. Patrick. The streets through which the procession is to pass will be thoroughly cleaned.... Hon. Frederick A. Conkling will deliver a lecture before the Geographical Society this evening. Subject—The "Production and Consumption of Cotton... Miss Emma Hardinge lectures at Cooper Institute this evening. Her lecture is entitled "Politics vs. Principles."... The College of Pharmacy celebrates its thirty-fifth annual commencement at the chapel of the University, Washington-square, this evening.

Shipment of Army Stores.—About forty vessels, one quarter being steamers, are loading at this port with provisions, forage, ammunition for small arms, guns, shot, shells and military supplies of all kinds. Some difficulty is experienced in providing the necessary transportation. At the same time a number of vessels are employed in carrying troops to various points to join our armies in the field.

Anniversary of the Birth of Andrew Jackson.—Yesterday being the 97th anniversary of the birth of the Hero of New-Orleans, the national colors were displayed on the City Hall, New Courthouse, Street Commissioner's and other City Departments, and on most of the hotels. Jackson was born on the 15th of March, 1767.

Arrival of Cotton.—The schooner *H. J. Raymond*, arrived yesterday morning from Savannah, via Beaufort, N. C., with 331 bales of cotton. The British schooner *J. A. Woodhouse*, from Matamoras, has also a cargo of cotton—number of bales not given.

Novel Method of Divorce.—We have in our possession a somewhat remarkable document, issued by a German Justice of the Peace of this city, and dated June 12, 1861. It is entitled "Articles of Separation," and sets forth that, whereas, divers unhappy differences and disputes have arisen between Jacob Kaiser and Anna Kaiser, his wife, they have agreed to live separate and apart from each other during their natural life. The document then goes on to state that Jacob doth covenant, promise and agree with Anna, his wife, that he will allow her to be in such a place and family as she may from time to time choose; that he will not interfere with her or with any person for harboring her, provided she leaves the city of Detroit and State of Michigan within eight days from the date above given, and that he will not interfere with any of her possessions, provided she accepts from him the sum of $35 in full for all demands and claims against him. Anna, on her part, covenants with Jacob, in consideration of the sum of $35, in hand paid, to renounce all claims on him, and express that she will not in any manner disturb him henceforth nor claim any share of the real or personal estate which he may acquire, and that she will treat him henceforth as though she had never been married to him. The document is signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses, for which it is said that the justice received a fee of $20. Truly a novel and original method of divorce. The separation lasted but a few months, when the parties lived together again and continued to do so until Jacob enlisted into the army, where he now is, fighting the battles of his adopted country.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE BORDER STATES--AFTER THE WAR.

Letters on the Business Aspects, Social and Political Condition and General Prospects of the Border States of the Southwest.

SECOND LETTER.

WEST VIRGINIA, ITS SOIL, MINERALS AND DEVELOPMENT—EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SLOW PROGRESS—FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Thursday, Feb. 23, 1865.

At the mouth of Wheeling Creek, a stream 60 feet wide and six or eight feet deep, with the Ohio River in front, and hills 500 feet high in the rear, this city has an excellent and picturesque situation. It is regularly laid out, and the sidewalks, with several of the principal streets, are well paved and lighted. Not a few of the public buildings, as the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Custom-house and Post-office, Washington Hall, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, and some of the banks, are large and imposing edifices. Altogether the city wears the appearance of solid prosperity and perfect order. In traversing the greater part of it, I have not seen a vacant dwelling, or witnessed any disagreeable indications of this being part of the great battle-ground. So far from having suffered from the effects of war, the testimony of all is that Wheeling never before enjoyed so much prosperity. Her merchants, manufacturers and business men of all kinds, with the people at large, have been improving their condition pecuniarily, while some have grown independently rich. In the whole North it would be difficult, I imagine, to find a community of the same size more orderly, industrious and happy than are the 22,000 who now compose the population of this State capital. When the war began, it had about 18,000. Were labor and building materials less unreasonable, the city would stride up the mountain rapidly, instead of merely hugging its base, as at present.

Wheeling has direct connections with Cincinnati by river and railroad, also with Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Besides those three lines, a branch railroad (the Hempfield) extends back into Western Pennsylvania, terminating at the borough of Washington. The suspension bridge over the Ohio, one of whose spans is 1,000 feet, is probably the finest structure of the kind in the country, if not the world.

The prosperity of this place arises from various sources. It was selected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as their terminal point. It had abundant mines of coal in the hills behind the town, and mines of iron within a short distance. It had a population in which the tide-water section was scarcely represented, and the negro, as a slave, could scarcely breathe. These conditions built up a large and varied industry, consisting of iron furnaces, rolling mills, forges, paper mills, machine-shops, glass-works, &c.—the whole now employing fully 1,000 men. Added to this, the Government have made here a large depot for military stores, which are sent to the army over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Education is free, a spacious and handsome school-house having been erected in each ward. The market buildings are roomy and not unpleasant. The City Government is said to be efficient, and its finances are in a healthy condition, considering the times. Its quota of troops has just been raised by volunteering.

The number of counties originally embraced in West Virginia was forty-four, to which six have since been added. As now bounded, the figure of the State is somewhat turtle-shaped, taking in not only the section resting on the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers, but extending along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as Harper's Ferry, which takes that thoroughfare out of the control of the old State of Virginia. Served her right, since she refused pecuniary aid to that work, out of jealousy toward the City of Baltimore. In general, it may be said that West Virginia comprises, with the two counties at the lower end of the Shenandoah, all the region beyond the great Alleghany, except the southwestern wedge lying between Kentucky and Tennessee. It is probable that the inhabitants of those counties, and in fact of all Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, will, before long, vote themselves into West Virginia. It cannot find any desire to add to the area of the new State at the expense of the Old Dominion.

The remarks already made about the surface of one county will apply to that whole section within twenty or thirty miles of the Ohio. It is a succession of steep hills and deep valleys, for the most part nearly parallel with the river; but often taking fantastic shapes, as if to describe the most graceful convolutions. I have no earthly doubt that it originally consisted of a pretty uniform plateau, many hundred feet higher than the existing river bottoms, but washed away by the action of wind and water. But for these aboding processes where had been Louisanna and large parts of other States? In going back into the country, where the dirt roads wound their way along the dizzy edges of the precipices, or passed through the hills by tunnels, I noticed the rocks crumbling away so rapidly that they never suspended operations for three seconds at a time. In places the pike was completely obstructed by the drift of shale, which, however, soon turns into clay, melts, seeks the nearest creek and makes for the Ohio. I never dreamed of, and never saw described, the rapidity of this process of disintegration. Near the river it has reduced the hill-tops to mere ridges; further back, the summits are broader and the sides less steep, as the head waters of the streams are reached, where their action was less violent and destructive.

All through these hills are found beds of coal; and in many counties on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Parkersburg branch, iron ore is found. In only a few localities, however, has it yet been manufactured to any extent. Further down in the State extensive beds of cannel coal have been found, from which oil was beginning to be distilled before the war broke out. Salt-springs, sulphur-springs, and last, though not least, oil-springs are found abundantly in the Great Kanahwa Valley, which promises to become the industrial centre of the State before the lapse of many years.

Oil.—I am not going into any description of it, for the present. All I know is that, as I move Southward, the "surface indications" of this oleaginous discovery become more striking. Eastern men are numerous hereabouts, offering to buy or lease the valley lands as far up as this point. The subject forms as prominent a theme of conversation at hotels as the capture of Charleston. Machines are arriving, and "borers" becoming plentiful. In every quarter one hears stories of farmers having bored for salt at one time, but abandoned the attempt on finding that nothing but a nasty, greasy liquid flowed out of the wells. No doubt such accounts are often exaggerated, if not invented; yet I see no reason to doubt that this neighborhood will yet rival the Valley of the Kanahwa or Oil Creek in Pennsylvania. The fever of land speculation has just broken out here, but before mid-Summer it is probable it will rage fiercely.

Among the improvements in contemplation, is the construction of a railroad from some point on the Pennsylvania Central, in the mountain region, to pass southwestwardly to a point near Grafton on the Baltimore and Ohio, and thence to Charleston on the Kanahwa. There it would strike the old Covington and Ohio line, projected and partly graded between Covington and the mouth of Big Sandy, which separates Kentucky from this State. Such a line would open up one of the richest, most healthy and beautiful regions on this continent—one which is certain to become the home of a great and enterprising, as well as a free and happy people. The project is deserving of the attention of New-York as well as Pennsylvania capitalists. I learn that the Legislature has offered to subscribe its interest in the half-finished extension of the Virginia Central Railroad upon equitable conditions; and a charter on favorable terms is likely to be granted before long.

That half-finished work was nearly the sole contribution of the Richmond junto to Western Virginia before the war. A debt of about forty millions (I speak from memory) had been contracted for the construction of canals and railroads in the tide-water sections and "the Valley;" but the West had to go on the shortest rations. The entire State expenditures made beyond the Alleghanies did not exceed a million and a half of dollars, which the new State is ready to assume. It will gratify friends of the Union everywhere to learn that the finances of West Virginia are in a highly favorable condition. The Treasurer's report, just published, shows that on the 1st of October, 1864, there was in the treasury the snug sum of $297,210, all raised by taxation, which the people stand ready to bear to any needed extent.

Thus a region which, five years since, was almost as little known as the interior of South America, has grown tired of being a mere outfarm, managed for the benefit of Richmond, and assumed the style and proportions of a State, with every prospect of a useful and a glorious career. Secession has been paid back in its own coin, or rather its own shinplasters. Emancipation has been not only decreed, but become an accomplished fact, amid the lively congratulations of the friends of progress. The negro never entered largely into the population of these counties; but the few emancipated lately seem to betake themselves with avidity to labor at whatever callings they were brought up to. Nobody complains of his being a nuisance hereabouts.

In the Kanawa Valley, however, this element was much more numerous before the war, having been employed largely in the manufacture of salt. But the several waves of rebel and Union invasion have swept it almost entirely away, so that little remained to be affected in its status by the act of emancipation. Indeed, the white equally with the black population was greatly thinned in that quarter, so that of the 300,000 inhabitants of West Virginia, four years since, it is probable that barely a quarter of a million have been left. If the guerrilla outrages do not continue much longer, the growth of population henceforth must be at an unprecedented rate.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HAND-BOOK OF DINING, OR CORPULENCY AND LEANNESS SCIENTIFICALLY CONSIDERED: Comprising the Art of Dining on Correct Principles, Consistent with Easy Digestion, the Avoidance of Corpulency, and the Cure of Leanness, together with Special Remarks on those Subjects. By BRILLAT SAVARIN, author of the "Physiologie du Goût." Translated by L. F. SIMPSON. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON.

M. BRILLAT SAVARIN is an acknowledged authority of world-wide renown on all questions connected with the pleasures of the table, and their bearing on the higher faculties of man. His principal work is the "Physiologie du Gout," a book remarkable for its brilliancy of style as well as for the sound sense and hygienic wisdom of its precepts. On it Mr. SIMPSON's book is founded or adapted, with a reference rather of an *ad captandum* sort, to the questions of corpulency *versus* leanness, now regarded with great interest in England, through the publication of Mr. BANTING. This gentleman is a retired London tradesman, who, finding himself more unwieldy than was comfortable, reduced himself to a moderate size by adherence to a *régimen*, when none of the regular faculty were able to relieve him. From a fellow-feeling for others in the same cause, he printed a simple account of the method that had succeeded with himself, and in so doing, raised a storm of controversy that still resounds through the public press. The doctors, probably, were irritated at his unprofessional interference, and continue to denounce fiercely the dangerous consequences of adopting his system. There is little chance that Mr. BANTING ever heard o BRILLAT SAVARIN, but, curiously enough, the experience of the two exactly agrees, and may be expressed as briefly as possible. If you would avoid fat, partake not of farinacious or saccharine matter, as these two articles—flour and sugar—are the chief component parts of the "too, too solid" adipose tissue that clothes the ribs of those disposed to corpulence. The *Hand-book of Dining* is not confined to this topic, but reproduces much of the airy epicurean philosophy and gastric learning of the *Physiologie*, where the veteran gourmand rambles on in a mingled strain of theory and reminiscence, recalling the good dinners he has eaten, or explaining the principles involved in their conception. It is a book to provoke an appetite, while it confers a dignity on the function of eating, derived from the earnestness and attention employed on a consideration of the subject in all its bearings. The translation is idiomatic and correct, but scarcely reaches the fine ironical tone of its original.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES. By GEO. E. and F. W. WOODWARD, Architects. 12 mo. New-York: Office of the *Horticulturist.*

A large portion of the surplus wealth that so many people are now oppressed with, is pretty certain to be expended in the construction and decoration of country scenes and seats. Every attempt, therefore, to spread the principles of good taste in this direction, deserves encouragement, and Messrs. WOODWARD's little work will be found a manual of the conditions and principles on which depend the comfort and fitness for the purposes aimed at, of country residences. In addition to the class who are able to invest surplus capital in realizing the ideal of a rural paradise, there is another large division of our population whom the constantly increasing cost of house-rent in the city necessarily causes to look with longing eyes to the country as the only place where a home can be secured within the reach of people of moderate income. All who are in this situation will find matter for consideration in *Country Homes*. The designs for country dwellings are numerous and tasteful, and are each accompanied with the necessary explanations, that enable them to be constructed with a proper regard to economy of money and materials.

THE CULTURE OF THE OBSERVING FACULTIES IN THE FAMILY AND THE SCHOOL; OR, THINGS ABOUT HOME AND HOW TO MAKE THEM INSTRUCTIVE TO THE YOUNG. By WARREN BARTON, Author of "The District School as It Was," &c. 18mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This suggestive little book is a valuable adjunct to the truest and best education, that which is not confined to the formal instruction of the teacher and the school-house, but is constantly going on under home influences and home culture, too often for good or evil, as the case may be, but always proceeding—always most potent and ineffaceable in its effects. How to turn to account the gradual development of the observing faculties in these most quick-witted individuals, young children; how to take advantage of their natural predispositions, so as to make them the foundation of a stock of real knowledge derived from a due consideration of "the common things that round us lie," is the object of the author. He is evidently an enthusiast in the cause of education, and writes with a warmth of feeling that all parents will appreciate.

BALLADS. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, author of "Barbara's History," &c. 18mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

Miss EDWARDS has risen into sudden and deserved popularity as a writer of fiction. The present elegant little volume gives evidence that she possesses the acquirements of a tasteful versifier, that culture may ripen and expand to the performance of higher things. Most of the pieces it contains, she informs us, were written to music, and to her appreciation they consequently lose much of their charm in this simple and unaccompanied state. The poems are generally pleasing and graceful, showing the presence of an eye for nature and an ear for the melody of verse. Some palpable imitations of TENNYSON may be excused, as prompted by the fashion of the day. "A Legend of Boisguilbert," contains some picturesque word-painting, and strong and nervous versification. Miss EDWARDS, we think, would succeed in romantic narrative poetry, were such a form of composition now in vogue.

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A NEW-YORK DETECTIVE. The Private Record of J. B. Edited by JOHN B. WILLIAMS, M. D. 8vo. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

A collection of thirty stories of sufficiently startling character to satisfy the most eager devourer of sensation reading. They show considerable neatness of literary workmanship, and are, we should imagine, of foreign, probably French, origin. They are adapted, with more or less success, to American habits and manners; but many of the incidents are utterly remote from the ordinary current of events on this side the Atlantic, and refer to a different state of social arrangements than what prevails here. They may, however, be read with interest, and relate to a class of crimes and offences that exercise a strong hold on the imaginations of most people.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Opposition Lines—Living in San Francisco—The Telegraph—Hotels—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1865.

RATES OF PASSAGE—THE CURRENCY.

I take advantage of the sailing of two steamships, this morning, to send you a letter. It will go only in one of them. A great number of persons go in each of them—more, I think, than ever left San Francisco on any one day before. "Their name is legion," and they take their wives and babies along. So I judge from what the papers say. And thus they go, because, in a great measure, of the unprecedented low rates of passage, made so by opposition. These are the prices of passage: In the Pacific Mail, or regular line—outside cabin, $150; inside cabin, $110; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. Opposition —first cabin, $90; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30. These are specie prices, mind you. Our currency is hard. Greenbacks are only dealt in as are stocks, and fluctuate, as does the news from the East. They now rule at fifty cents on the (gold) dollar. Their standard is never stationary, and much money is made and won by speculating in them. Here we have a State law making greenbacks payable for every debt, unless a specific contract be otherwise made. When no such specific contract is made, but only implied, a chance is offered to cheat; and that it is often taken advantage of, may be seen by newspaper advertisements, daily appearing, such as this:

> "CAUTION.—JOHN SMITH this day paid to me $50 in greenbacks for house-rent. Look out for him!
>
> SAMUEL BROWN."

And so greenbacks are only to be seen in brokers' windows and in the hands of some greenies just from New-York. Until lately they were receivable at par for fines in the Police Court; but a recent decision stops this half-pay price for misdemeanors. Necessarily they hold good in payment of the special taxes imposed for the extraordinary expenses of the National Government. But we are all (for nearly all are loyal) watching and praying for the speedy coming of the time when legal-tender notes will be worth their face in act, as they ought to be in fact, and as they would be were it not for those—! —!! —!!! who deal in the sinews of the war for the country's life, as they would in sweet potatoes or Erie. [Show this to your Commercial Editor and give him my address. I'm responsible.]

NO WAR NEWS.

And, talking of greenbacks, if I knew as much just now about war matters at the East as does any body in New-York that reads the papers, I would make a fortune before bedtime. Why? Because we have not heard a word from the East for nearly two weeks, on account of Indian difficulties on the plains, east of Salt Lake, and between Mud Springs and Galesburgh. The Indians hitherto have refrained from interfering with the telegraph, because of a superstition supposed to obtain among them; but now it appears they have got entirely over this, for last accounts say they have destroyed the wires in divers places and cut down the poles by the hundred. Soldiers are on the red-skins' path, have crossed it, and walloped them, but as yet the severed communication is not adjusted. It will be in a day or two, we are told; meanwhile we are all starving to hear from GRANT, and SHERMAN, and THOMAS. The very latest word to which the telegraph gave utterance was that rebel Peace Commissioners had arrived at Washington. Now if I had anything special from the East since then I could make a fortune before bedtime, for the price of greenbacks is regulated by the dispatches from the Atlantic? Do you see it?

SAN FRANCISCO IS LAUGHING

loudly at the ludicrous miscarriage of a projected affair of which it was designed that your General, DAN SICKLES, should be the hero. Somebody sent a dispatch from New-York to the "Associated Press" that SICKLES and his staff had sailed for California. Parties here determined to do themselves great honor by giving the "hero of Gettysburgh" a public ovation. To this end public meetings were held, committees of arrangement appointed, and moneys raised. When the ship upon which Gen. SICKLES was supposed to be on board was telegraphed, salutes were fired and the respective committees of reception repaired to the wharf with a chariot for the General's reception and conduct to the Occidental, where rooms had been engaged for him and suite. A whole military company and many police could hardly restrain the eager crowd. After an unusual delay, the ship touched the dock, when to the consternation of the "committees," the General was found not to be on board! He had not intended coming to California at all; had left at Panama for Bogota! The committees soon dissolved with downcast eyes, and no one can now be found bold enough to acknowledge that he had any hand in the SICKLES' reception. Gen. SICKLES is lucky in having escaped the intended honors.

THE TIMES

were never so dull. The streets are thronged with idle men. Many are absolutely destitute; personal appeals for aid through the columns of the daily press are frequent. The rates of wages are lower than in New-York. Printers, for instance, are so numerous that not a half of them can earn a subsistence, and the "Union" is raising a fund to send the unemployed out of the city on condition that they will not return within a given period. One office, the *Flag*, lately revolted against the Typographical Society's prices, 75 cents per thousand ems, and finds no difficulty in obtaining "rats" at 50 cents per thousand ems. Other trades are nearly as badly circumstanced. And this at a time when beef sells at 37½ cents a pound in specie. This is the golden State of California, too, mind you! Come to California, won't you!

Nevertheless, San Francisco, which is California, is growing in beauty and extent. We have hotels, which in size and magnificence, vie with any of yours, big and old as you are. The "Cosmopolitan," a new and magnificent structure of more than 200 rooms capacity, is being increased one-third larger. When I was in New-York, now five years since, there was no hotel there which in interior fitting up exceeded the Cosmopolitan. The other public establishments are all crowded. I mention this to show you how big a city is ours.

DEFALCATION OF AN UNITED STATES OFFICER.

You may have heard (by telegraph) how Mr. POTCH, Collector of United States Revenue for this district, defaulted to the Government in the sum of some $25,000. His bondsmen have made good the amount. POTCH is an old resident, and has held local offices of responsibility. He is in town. The papers have had much to say about the matter, but none of them appear to know what further steps are to be taken in the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The monitor *Camanche* went up and down the harbor day before yesterday on a trial trip, which proved highly satisfactory in every respect. Seven miles an hour, with a favoring tide, seems to be her maximum speed. Her 15-inch guns work to a charm. The presence of the mud-turtle gives us great assurance.

The double-ender *Watence* remains at anchor off the city's front, doing "garrison" duty. A consort is looked for soon.

WALTER S. DENIO, melter and assayer at the mint, was buried yesterday from Masonic Hall. He died on Saturday morning of congestion of the brain, aged 36. He was a brother of Judge DENIO, of New-York, and had the office in the mint since President LINCOLN's inauguration. He was greatly respected, his probity being beyond question.

Recruiting for our volunteer regiments, old and new, is brisk. But our young men want active service. For "duty at the front" we could raise a brigade in less than a week, including a full regiment of veterans.

The weather is delightful. How does snow look? Is ice still slippery?

We, too, are troubled with petroleum, of which we undoubtedly have "some," if not more.

Look out sharp for bogus gold and silver mining claims. Judging from what we read, we are inclined to think that your smart New-York shares are being badly sold. Washoe is wonderfully rich, but not all of its rocks are argentiferous.

CAPSICUM.

THE RAID TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. Roberts' Expedition—Capture of Tobacco.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 9, 1865.

Last Sunday morning a fleet of transports, containing the Third Brigade of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, an officer of high merit in the army, came quietly down the James River from the very extreme front, where they were engaged in combating with rebel forces, within a few miles of Richmond, and anchored in this harbor. At noon the fleet set sail, accompanied by the army gunboat flotilla, comprising the gunboats *Charles Chamberlain, Masswood, Zouave*, and several small tugs of light draft, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM.

The hasty arrival and departure of this expedition, conducted in a most secret and expeditious manner, gave rise to many unreliable conjectures as to the probable destination, which remained until last evening, except to the well-informed, a subject of much speculation and profound mystery. Last evening the expedition returned, and from some of the officers who accompanied it, the following particulars have been obtained: "On Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., just about sundown, the steamer *Metamora*, the flagship of Gen. ROBERTS, reached the wharves at Fredericksburgh, Va., and the other steamers of the fleet, rapidly ascending the Rappahannock River, each in their turn, made a landing and disembarked their cargoes of soldiers and cavalry, and the line of march through the town immediately taken up.

Three hundred men of the First New-York Mounted Rifles were thrown out in advance of the infantry as skirmishers and pickets, while the main force, scattered in every direction through the dilapidated streets of the village, were not long in actively engaging and capturing the small bodies of rebel troops who, since the removal of the theatre of war from that section of Virginia, have made this place the principal rendezvous for guerrilla and other bushwacking depredations. About 200 prisoners were thus secured, including several officers, who had been enjoying a short furlough from the army amidst the little delightful society that Fredericksburgh afforded.

A portion of the troops, under the immediate command of Gen. ROBERTS, marched direct to the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad Depot, and therein captured a train of sixteen cars, laden with eleven hundred boxes of the finest brands of smoking and chewing tobacco. The soldiers immediately set to work appropriating as much of this tobacco as their knapsacks, haversacks, and every conceivable receptacle about their persons could conveniently carry. Six hundred boxes were transported to the steamers comprising the fleet, and the remaining five hundred boxes were consigned to the flames.

The First New-York Mounted Rifles scoured the country for miles without meeting with any rebel forces, and on leaving the town as a rear guard, covering the operations of our forces, burned a large railroad-bridge, over seventy feet in length, which cannot be rebuilt except at a great expense of time and labor. Including the tobacco which was captured; a large amount of other stores, in transit for the rebel army, was captured, and the damage done by this hastily improvised raid, consisting of but one brigade of fifteen hundred men, and a few hundred cavalry, is estimated at over a million of dollars.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 7th instant, Gen. ROBERTS, having executed his orders, immediately made preparations to re-embark his troops, which was finally accomplished before sundown, and the bows of the steamers turned down the Rappahannock River. In connection with the great success which attended the raid, and which was owing altogether to the ability displayed by Gen. ROBERTS in fitting out the expedition, and carrying into execution its various details, it was a matter of exceeding regret among the officers who accompanied it, that the instruction of Gen. ROBERTS would not permit him making an advance further into the country, which, by the accounts of the prisoners who were captured, was wholly without the protection of a rebel force of any kind, and by which means a still more disastrous blow might have been struck against the fading and falling fortunes of the Confederacy.

The destruction of the tobacco at Fredericksburgh was doubtless the principal object of the expedition, and if it was even the only one for which it was organized and equipped, would have amply compensated for the means employed.

But there was another, and still more important object than the mere destruction of a few hundred, or even a few thousand boxes of tobacco, as the sequel plainly shows. The rebel Government, seeing their seaboards, being one by one wrested from their grasp, as Charleston, Savannah and Wilmington, N. C., fell, as New-Orleans fell; as Mobile was closed, to them, forever, and as they in vain looked for some port from which the once prosperous days of blockade-running might be again revived, to gladden the hearts and enrich the purse of perfidious Albion.

Fredericksburgh, on the Rappahannock River, was the only available depot, and appeared to be the only safe and convenient port for the reëstablishment of the blockade-running business on a more perhaps limited scale. The intention of the rebel leaders soon became manifested to the exact and complete understanding of Gen. GRANT, the leader of our armies, through the systematic operations of that important branch of his command, the Secret Service, whose members speedily inform him of the generation of any species of a plan that was in any way calculated to have a bodily effect on the cause of the Union.

The fact that a large amount of tobacco had been stored in Fredericksburgh, preparatory to its being shipped, by means of an English blockade runner, to an English port, through a negotiation with an English firm, was being rumored several weeks ago, even by deserters and persons who skedaddled from the rebel lines. The expedition which returned last evening, effectually proved this fact, and it is to be hoped, as effectually put an end to this last desperate resort and hope of the rebel leaders.

In anticipation of the arrival of the steamer, which was to convey this tobacco from Fredericksburgh, all the torpedoes, which hitherto lined the banks, and were sunk beneath the waters of the river, had all been removed, and seemingly the "road had been paved" for the anxiously looked for arrival, whereby the minions of Uncle Sam, the mud sill of the North, would before the nonce cheated, and become the victims of a genuine Yankee trick.

Luckily, however, for our Government, and as equally unfortunate for the cause of Rebeldom, was the arrival at Fredericksburg of Gen. ROBERT's expedition. The tobacco was found in the depot in the town just as stated by deserters and spies, and everything in relation to it that could be gleaned from the few affrighted inhabitants who remained in the place after the arrival of our forces was discovered, coincided precisely with the information that had already before been obtained, concerning the storage and its probable destination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 15, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130	1000	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	110	450	do	105¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109¾	10	do	105
9,000	do	109⅝	100	do	105⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	109	100	do b30	106
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109¾	100	do	106
10,000	do	110	200	do s30	105½
5,000	do...new iss.	109¼	100	do	105¾
10,000	do...new iss.	109½	2500	Erie Railway	63
50,000	do...new iss.	109¾	600	do b5	63¼
2,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s R.	97	400	do	63¼
105,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96⅛	1500	do	63⅛
16,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.		100	do s15	62¾
	Indorsed	101	100	do b10	63
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	55	200	do	62⅞
5,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.		200	do s30	62⅝
		70	500	Hudson R. R.	109
1,000	N. Car. 6s	58	100	do s10	108¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer	26¾	200	do	108¾
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	103	500	Reading R. s15	106⅛
4,000	Harlem 1st M.	101	1500	do	106¼
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	100	1500	do	106⅜
34,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	98	800	do	106⅝
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	100	3000	do	106¾
1,000	McG. & W. 1st	72	1000	do	106¼
5,000	Am. Gold s30	174¾	400	Mich. Cen. R.	106½
5,000	do s30	174	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	64¾
1,000	do	175½	1000	do	64¼
5,000	do	175¼	400	do	64⅞
50,000	do s60	173⅛	500	Ill. Cen. R.	110⅛
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	95	100	do	110⅝
400	Canton Co	32	100	do s30	110¼
200	do	31½	1200	Clev. & Pitts	69¾
100	do	31¾	400	do s30	69
100	do	31⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	31⅛
59	Del. & Hud. C. Co	160	100	do	31⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	68	200	do	32
100	do	67⅛	25	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	59¾
100	do	67	200	do	59½
200	do	66¼	600	do	59¼
400	do	66¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	107
400	do	66	400	Chic. & R. I.	97
100	do s10	66	25	do	96⅛
600	do	66½	100	do s10	97
500	do	66⅞	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	38¼
400	Am. Coal Co.	83	100	do	36
50	Quick M. Co.	76	100	do	35½
100	do	75⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C. b30	86¾
200	do	75¼	2000	do	86⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	14⅛	100	do s15	86¼
50	At. M. S. Co.	150	200	do	86¼
100	Wyom. V. Coal	58⅛	500	do	86⅞
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	92	50	Alt. & Terre H.	36
200	do	92½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110	100	Erie Railway	63¾
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109¾	1500	do	64
15,000	do	109⅛	200	do	64¼
55,000	do...new iss.	109½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96¼	100	do s30	109⅜
20,000	do	96⅜	200	do s60	109
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cer.	98¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	65
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	500	do	64¾
200	Cum Coal Pref.	67	100	Ill. Cen. R.	111½
100	do	66¾	100	do s10	111
1000	do	66⅞	200	do	111¼
400	do	66½	100	Clev. & Pitts	69¼
100	Quick. M. Co.	75⅞	500	do	69⅞
100	do	75¼	100	do	69¾
100	Canton Co.	31¼	400	Chi. & N. W.	31⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.	14¼	50	do	31⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. s15	105¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	59
300	do	106	300	Chic. & R. I.	97⅜
100	do	106⅛	100	do	97⅝
100	do	106¼	100	do	97¾
100	do s10	106½	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	87⅜
200	do b30	106⅛	100	do s15	87¼
100	Reading R.	107⅛	200	do	87⅜
[illegible]	do	107	[illegible]	do	87¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	105⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	58¾
200	do s15	105¼	100	do s3	58½
900	Erie Railway	63¼	100	do b3	58⅜
400	do	63⅞	100	do	58
100	do s3	63¾	200	do	57⅞
100	do b3	63⅛	400	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	86
500	Hud. Riv. R.	108½	200	do	86
200	do c	108⅞	700	do b10	86¼
200	do b3	108⅜	100	do	86⅜
200	Reading R.	106¼	100	do s10	86
100	M. S. & N. I.	64⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	69¼
100	do s3	64⅜	300	Canton Co	31½
100	Ill. Cen. R. s3	111	300	Cumb. Coal	66
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	97⅛	300	do	65⅛
200	do s3	97⅛	100	do b10	65¾
300	do	97⅞	200	do s3	65⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co. b3	14⅜	100	do	65¼
100	do	14⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.	105¾	400	Erie Railway s3	64⅛
200	do b10	107	100	do	64½
300	do s10	107	100	do s3	64⅜
400	do s3	107	200	do s5	64⅝
100	Cleve. & Pitts s3	70	1300	do	64¾
200	do s10	70¼	1200	do s3	64⅞
900	do	70⅜	300	do	64⅞
200	do s3	70½	100	do s5	64¾
1000	do	70⅝	700	do s3	64⅞
200	Chi. & R. I. R. b3	98⅛	100	Hudson R. R. b3	109¾
100	do	98⅛	300	do	109¾
100	do s3	98⅛	200	do s3	109⅞
100	do s3	98¼	1100	do b8	110
100	C. & N. W. Pr.	59	100	do b10	110
100	Cum. Coal Co. b3	67¼	200	Reading R.	107
200	do	67	100	Ill. Cen. R. b3	112½
200	do b3	67			

WEDNESDAY, March 15—P. M.

The price of Gold had a further fall to-day of 5 ₩ cent., the lowest sales being 174⅛ ₩ cent. The market appears to go down under the pressure of cash contracts than from military or other news. Three or more failures in the Gold Room are reported to have been notified this forenoon; one of a young speculator for the rise, who adventured last night upon the chance of turning the market from its declining course by making cash, or three days' contracts, right and left, at 180@182 ₩ cent, to the extent of a million or a million and a half of dollars. The fresh fall of the market this morning to 175@174⅛ ₩ cent., upset his calculation, and, through his default, left other parties *long* of Gold who had thought themselves *short*. The cause of the other failures we have not heard explained. After the settlement of these difficulties, the bidding for Gold, by new adventurers for a rise, recovered, soon after 2 o'clock, to 176@178 ₩ cent. The purely gambling and desperate nature of the Gold Room, as an arena of speculation, *living and breathing upon the efforts and hopes of its chief promoters to discredit and destroy confidence in the National Greenback Currency*, could not be more aptly illustrated than by the developments which have thus followed the present decline. The equivocal character of the machinery of the Room—approximating very closely to a Faro Bank—is not more patent, however, now on the fall to 180, than it should have been to the public last Summer, on the rise to 280 ₩ cent. It is the consciousness that both figures are and were too high for the condition and resources of the country—the military situation and the relative volume of Greenback Currency to the ample supply of Gold for all legitimate commercial objects—that creates the immediate difficulty of arresting the fall.

An afternoon paper, disposed a few months ago to defend the Gold Room as a "public institution" growing out of the exigencies of the Currency, now writes in this vein:

> "The downward tendency in gold continues. The decline, however, is attributable quite as much to the peculiar condition of the market as to the current news. Ever since *the political manipulation of the market* during the Presidential election, *when the price was forced up largely for partisan effect*, there has been a strong party in the market holding gold at a high cost. *Their political proclivities have, perhaps, caused them to estimate the growing ascendency of the national armies below the actual truth*; and they have thus been induced to persistently hold their gold in hope of a turn in affairs that would enable them to sell out at more favorable prices. We have repeatedly indicated that a time would come when the false hopes of these operators would be broken by the progress of events; and that then the large amounts of gold they would put upon the market would produce a severe decline. This state of affairs is now being realized."

A number of failures in the Grocery and Provision trade have been reported on the Street as resulting from the sudden large decline in Gold and Merchandise. We forbear to give names, as there may be a misapprehension as to the cause of difficulty with some of them.

The Stock Exchange, after further depression at the morning Board in sympathy with the panic in Gold, rallied this Afternoon on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares, though still lower than at the beginning of the week. The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were depressed ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. as compared with yesterday's sales. At the close of business this Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the general market was steady, and the New-York Roads firmer. Gold 178 ₩ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅞	96⅞	Pittsburgh	70¼	70¼
U. S. 5-20's	110⅛	109¾	Northwest	32½	31¾
T. Certificates	98¾	98¾	N. West Pref.	60⅜	59½
N. Y. Central	105¾	107	Rock Island	98¼	98⅞
Erie	63⅞	64¼	Fort Wayne	88	87¾
Hudson	109¾	109⅞	Cum'land Coal	69½	66¾
Reading	106⅛	106⅜	Quicksilver	77	75¼
Mich. Southern	64⅞	64⅞	Mariposa	[illegible]	14¾
Illinois Cen.	112	112½	Ohio & M. Certfs	27	27¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	103
Union	115	Irving	105
America	135	Metropolitan	125
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	107
Butchers' & Drovers	115	Continental	96
Merchants' Exchange	98	Commonwealth	105
Commerce	106	Import'rs' & Traders'	105
Mechcs' Bkg. Asso.	100	Central National	104
Broadway	210	First National	205
American Exc.	122	Fourth National	95
Pacific	160		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	110	Chi. & N. W. 2nd Mort.	98
Erie 1st mort., '68	101	Del., L. & W. 1 M.	104
Erie 7s, '79	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	105
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	92½	Tol. & W. 2ds	78
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	100	New J. C. 2d	108
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s f '85	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3 M, '75	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	45
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '67	96	Chi. & Al. S. F.	90
Har. 1st M., '69-'72	100	At. & G. W. 1st M.	85
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	75
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	110		

We learn that the old Associated Banks in the Clearing-house have resolved to admit the Fourth and Central National Banks into their daily exchanges. The Fourth has heretofore exchanged checks, &c., with the old Banks through the City Banks, and the Central National through the Bank of Commerce. Their daily business had already grown to be often larger than that of the Banks through which they made their exchanges, so that the new and more direct management is rendered agreeable and convenient all around.

Mr. E. H. BIRDSALL, for nineteen years in the New-York Sub-Treasury Office, and chief Bullion Clerk, has accepted a corresponding position in the old Bank of New-York—where most of the Bullion Brokers and other dealers in Gold now keep their accounts, about sixty in number, on the payment of $1,000 each per annum. Mr. BIRDSALL is an expert, in the highest sense of the term, in all that relates to counting and judging the value of Gold and Silver, and detecting light weight and counterfeits; besides having been so long one of the most faithful and accommodating officers in the Treasury Department, as the voluntary testimonials which he has received from his chiefs abundantly prove. The Government loses his services because of inadequate pay. Mr. CISCO, Jr., late in the Treasury Office also, is made Assistant to Mr. BIRDSALL by the Bank of New-York. Should this old Bank now come under the National system, and thereby qualify as a legal depositary of the Treasury, nearly all the trouble and risk of transferring Coin to the Custom-house for the payment of Duties from the Bank or Bullion Brokers, and its retransfer and recounting at the Treasury Office, might be avoided. Not that the Bank would be made a permanent Specie depositary for the receipt of Customs and the payment of Gold Interest, but as affording an easy and convenient mode of periodical settlement between the Bank and Treasury Office. At present no certified check for Gold on the Bank of New-York, *as a local Bank*, can be lawfully received at the Custom-house.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,542,508 82; total payments, $3,583,919 07, including for Customs, $199,000; on account of Loan, $642,000; balance, $27,465,799.

The subscriptions at the Ninth National Bank for 7-30s, this day, amounted to $304,500.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of February, 1865, were $886,038 71; earnings for the month of February, 1864, were $934,133 07; decrease, $48,094 36.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7 3-10THS LOAN.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BAN

No. 240 Broadway.

Bonds forwarded free of expense, to all parties ordering.

Liberal terms to banks, bankers, and brokers.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ UNITED STATES
7-30
TREASURY NOTES
for immediate delivery at
HOWES & MACY'S, Bankers.
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

☞ THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl-street,
NEW-YORK.
Have for sale and ready for delivery
UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
Supplied to banks and bankers at the usual rates.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 27 bbls. Ashes, 3,227 bbls. Flour, 247 bbls. and 651 bags Corn Meal, 19,900 bushels Corn, 17,602 bushels Oats, 290 bushels Rye, 6,960 bushels Barley, 4,715 bushels Malt, 3,843 packages Provisions, and 183 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $10 75 for Pots, and $11 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock 652 bbls., including 406 bbls. Pots, and 246 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is dull and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in very limited request at lower and irregular prices. Middlings, 67c.@68c. ₩ lb. Week's receipts, 5,500 bales; sales and resales, 3,500 bales; exports, 511 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market has been very dull, to-day, and prices of all other than low grades of State (which are scarce and steady) have declined, closing irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 6,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 15; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 60, chiefly at $10 35@$10 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 65@$10 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 80	@10 15
Extra State	10 25	@10 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25	@11 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 65	@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90	@11 85
Extra Genesee	10 50	@11 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 30	@13 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 750 bbls., at $10 45@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 65@$13 75 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet and heavy. Sales 470 bbls. Extra, at $10 20@$11 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at $7 50@$8 60 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $7 40 for Jersey, and $8 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed and has declined 5c.@7c. ₩ bushel, but has been more freely purchased at reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 12½@$2 16; and Milwaukee Club at $2 ₩ bush. Corn has been quite heavy at reduced prices. The demand has been limited. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 58 for New Yellow; $1 75 (nominally) for Mixed Western, ₩ bush. Oats are quiet yet steady. We quote Western at $1 11; Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 08@$1 10 ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and unsettled, as also Barley and Barley Malt.

HAY—North River is in limited request at $1 55@$1 62½ for shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots, for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy, at 15c.@42½c. for very inferior to choice, the latter an extreme rate, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Has been quite dull, having been held above the views of purchasers.

LIME—Rockland is dull and somewhat nominal; last sales at $1 50 for common, and $1 80 for lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been extremely quiet and easier, and unsettled in price.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, at drooping prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request, including Spirits Turpentine at $2@$2 10 ₩ gallon; Resin at $20@$30 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $6 50@$8 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, at declining prices, including Crude Whale at $1 48@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 42½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Linseed at $1 55@$1 58, for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard at $1 95@$2 05 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet at reduced and irregular prices, including Crude at 35½c.@36½c.; Refined, in bond, 58c.@59c.; free, at 78c.@80c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been extremely depressed and decidedly cheaper to-day. Everybody seemed eager to sell; very few of the regular operators were disposed to purchase. The market was much excited and rather "panicky." Sales since our last 6,800 bbls., in lots, at $32 87½@$33 75, closing at $33, cash, for New Mess; $31@$31 50, closing at $31 25, cash, for 1863-64 Mess; $32 25@$32 50, closing at $32 25, cash, for New Prime Mess; $27 50@$28 25 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, seller and buyer's option, at $33@$34 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quite dull and down to 16½c.@17½c. for Shoulders; 18½c.@19c. for Hams, and 24c. @25c. for new bagged do; sales equal to 340 pkgs. Bacon is much cheaper and quite heavy; sales have been made of 870 boxes, including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 17c.@17¼c.; long rib at 17¼c.; short rib at 17¾c.@18¼c., and long clear at 18¼c.@18⅜c., ₩ lb., closing very irregularly. Dressed Hogs continue inactive and nominal. Lard is heavy and again lower, closing with a strong downward tendency; sales 950 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and forward delivery, at 17¼c.@21c. ₩ lb. Beef is in limited request and declining at $18 50@$22 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; sales 380 bbls. Tierce Beef is in slack demand; 100 tcs. Prime Mess were sold at $34 each. Beef Hams are dull and heavy; sales 65 bbls., in lots, at $26 ₩ bbl. Butter is very quiet and much depressed at 22c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 16c.@24c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in less request, at 14c.@24c. for poor to choice, the latter an extreme price for very fine factory, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and depressed. Sales since our last comprise 365 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 14c. @16½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are extremely dull at 17c.@23c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs., at 13¼c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The constant decline of gold seriously interferes with transactions. Sales 112 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@33c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $2 25 ₩ gal.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, the only engagements reported having been for Liverpool, per steamer, 500 pkgs. Butter at 20s., and 100 boxes Bacon at 13s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year..........$3 00
Two copies 1 year..........5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year..........$2 00
Three copies 1 year..........5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Afternoon and Evening: WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK; OR THE CURSE OF DRINK—EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—THE GYGES.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, OR THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

MILTON GALLERY—MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.

DODWORTH HALL—QUEER FACES AND QUEER PEOPLE

WALLACK'S—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

NIBLO'S—NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST OF THE PAMSADOUR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our war news yesterday, or rather up to 1 o'clock this morning, was very brief, but good as far as it went. By way of Fortress Monroe, we learn that on the morning of the 11th inst., scouts from Gen. SHERMAN reached Wilmington, with the news that his army reached Fayetteville, N. C., and were encamped in its immediate vicinity. Another dispatch, dated Washington, says: "The Navy Department has received advices by the steamer *Lehigh*, at Fortress Monroe, that Gen. SCHOFIELD occupied Kingston, N. C., on the 15th inst., Gen. BRAGG and his army retreating." This is seemingly corroborated by advices from Newbern to the 12th, at 4 P. M., which, after speaking of BRAGG'S retreat to Kinston, says: "The enemy will not be able to remain in Kinston long, even if they decide to make another stand, of which there is much doubt." The same dispatch reports that SHERMAN has opened communication with Wilmington, by way of Fayetteville, but does not say that he is in the latter place.

Capt. McDONALD, of the Light Ship, at Smith's Point, who was captured nearly a year since by the rebels, has just returned home after a long imprisonment at Salisbury, N. C. He fully confirms previous accounts of the horrors of the rebel prisons. He learnt that from the 10th of October to the 1st of January, 5,875 of our men died out of the 10,000 imprisoned there. He says the physicians volunteered their services to attend the hospital, and showed evident sympathy for the sufferers, doing what little they could, dropping occasional words of pity; but rebel officers would permit nothing to be done to mitigate their sufferings. Patients with typhoid fever and other diseases, with scarce a rag to cover their nakedness, were laid upon the bare floor of some wretched workshop, which were used as hospitals. Sometimes a little straw or other litter was obtained for the sick, but such was the accumulation of filth, and the want of nourishing food, that death was the only relief for the sick. Thousands of our men, dying of hunger, lay out night after night, without shelter, and nearly naked, through biting frosts and cold rains. In the language of Capt. McDONALD, "The horrors of the place can never be written, and scarcely be credited when read."

The President directs that all persons who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents by sea, if they are citizens of the United States or domiciled aliens, be arrested and held as prisoners of war until the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial and conviction for any offence committed by them as spies or otherwise against the laws of war. The President further directs that all non-resident foreigners who are now, or hereafter shall be, found in the United States, and who have been or shall have been engaged in violating the blockade of the insurgent ports, shall leave the United States within twelve days from the publication of this order.

The Provost-Marshal-General has issued a circular, in conformity with the recent proclamation of the President, pardoning deserters on certain conditions, instructing all officers and employes of his bureau to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as may present themselves in accordance with its provisions. The Secretary of War has directed that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the district Provost-Marshals.

The important news from Richmond, printed by us yesterday, was brought to Baltimore by Mr. J. T. GORBUTT, formerly connected with the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was captured at New-Creek, and spent some time in Castle Thunder, and who left Richmond on Monday morning. The Press telegram maker would have done well to have sent this name, since the public have a habit of doubting the stories of released prisoners, reliable gentlemen, and rebel deserters.

From the Potomac army we hear of SHERIDAN'S successes (already recorded) and learn that military officers, high in authority, claim this to be the most important raid of the war. Our batteries at Fort Morton shelled the enemy's lines briskly on Monday afternoon, and were replied to, but without damage. Deserters continue to come into our lines. Several cavalry men arrived on Sunday, with their horses and equipments.

Everything is quiet in and around Wilmington. Business of all kinds is gradually resuming its former aspect. The old merchants and residents remaining in town are rapidly accustoming themselves to and acquiescing in the new order of affairs.

The noted guerrilla, who has been for some time plundering in Kentucky under the name of "Sue Mundy," has been sentenced to be hung today in Louisville. The *ci-devant* woman proves to be a fellow named JEROME CLARK.

At the request of JEFF. DAVIS, the rebel Congress voted, on the 9th, to extend their session to the 14th of March. They will not be likely to stay longer.

Maj.-Gen.'s CROOK and KELLY arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday from City Point having been exchanged yesterday at Varuna.

Rumors of another effort at peace were said to be current yesterday at Baltimore, but they are too vague to arrest the slightest attention.

They had news in New-Orleans on March 1, that Richmond had been evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our forces.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the *Peruvian* we have news from England to the 3d inst. There was a considerable decline in American stocks, owing chiefly to the large supply on hand. Parliamentary doings were unimportant. The Queen was to hold another Court on the 13th inst. The new Great Exhibition is to be inaugurated by the Prince of Wales. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ ℔ cent. The opening of the telegraph to India attracts much attention. Calcutta Messages had been received in London in eight and a half hours. Continental news is exceedingly meager. The Cardinal Vicar at Rome has issued a note concerning the coming jubilee, in which he agrees with the Pope's Encyclical in denouncing liberty of conscience and of the press. In Portugal the Ministry resigned on the 18th ult.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, yesterday elected the Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, Democrat, to the United State Senate in place of the Hon. JOHN C. TEN EYCK, Union, whose term expired on the 4th inst. The election is peculiar from the fact that the electing body, before voting, rescinded the rule requiring an absolute majority for a choice. Mr. STOCKTON had 40 votes, to 27 for Mr. TEN EYCK, and one each for four other candidates; so the actual vote is 40 for STOCKTON to 41 for all others. In the Senate there was a brief post-mortem discussion on the Constitutional Amendment, some of the Democrats voting against it being anxious to explain that they were as much opposed to slavery as the most urgent Republican could be. The point is not very clear, however.

The Nashville *Times* states that the Hon. JERE CLEMENS will return in a few days to his home at Huntsville, Ala. He has been residing nearly a year at Philadelphia, spending much of his time, however, at Washington, where he has given the Administration the benefit of his advice and counsel touching the policy of reorganizing insurrectionary States, especially Alabama, in which loyal men are earnestly at work with that purpose in view. Gen. CLEMENS would have returned home at an earlier day, but he has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism, a disease he contracted during his campaign in Mexico.

Gen. VALLE RIESTA, Special Commissioner from Peru to Spain, arrived at Panama on the 27th ult. The Peruvian Government having settled their troubles with Spain, have seized Ex-President CASTELLA, on the charge of attempting to get up a revolution; they put him on board a Government vessel and sent him to sea; nobody knows whither, but it is supposed to China. The Panama *Star* says the press of Chili bitterly laments the manner of the solution of the Spanish Peruvian question as derogatory to the honor of the whole of South America.

Rev. Dr. TEASDALE, for many years a prominent clergyman in Washington, but now a resident of Richmond, arrived at Washington on Saturday last, directly from the latter city, on a special mission to President LINCOLN to obtain permission to negotiate the sale of tobacco and cotton for the purpose, as he declared, to obtain food for the starving women and children of Richmond. He described their destitution as terrible. He was obliged, by the limit of his pass, to return yesterday. The result of his mission is not known.

It is stated on the authority of President SPATES, that the damages to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the late freshets are not so serious as first supposed, and that the repairs are so far advanced as to insure their completion by the 25th inst., when navigation will be fully resumed from Cumberland. The coal boats may be expected to arrive in Georgetown, D. C., by the 1st of April.

Hon. JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Sandusky, has been appointed by the President United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. He is one of the oldest citizens of the Western Reserve, and is a lawyer of much ability and experience. He is an old Free-soil leader and Wilmot Proviso man, and had a seat in the National House of Representatives in 1847-'49, at the same time that Mr. LINCOLN was in Congress.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says the new iron wharf of the Royal West India Mail Packet Company at Aspinwall proved a failure, owing to the flange of the iron piles being too small. Upon being put to the test of thirty tons weight of iron, the whole structure sank. It will be immediately rebuilt in a stronger and more substantial manner.

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday expresses the hope that all who have not imperative official business will refrain from visiting the Presidential Mansion until the President shall have recovered from the fatigue of the recent severe pressure of official duties, which is the cause of his present illness.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 5th instant. Some mischievous persons have been keeping the inhabitants of Panama in a state of alarm by reports that a revolution was about to break out there; but the rumors have proved entirely false.

The volcano of Turcalba, in Costa Rica, still continues a rain of ashes; the heat is almost insupportable. The coffee season, this year in that country, will be ended early, owing to the heat and dryness. The crop will only average from 80,000 to 100,000 quintals.

Gold has been discovered in the southern provinces of Conception and Valdivia, in Chili. Some new coal mines were about to be oppened in the South. Most favorable reports are given of the quicksilver mines lately discovered in the hills about Valparaiso.

We learn by the steamship *Salvador* that the Central American States continue to cut off all friendly and commercial relations with Costa Rica, on account of that State affording an asylum to the Ex-President of Salvador, Gen. BARRIER.

No more of the three-cent fractional currency is to be issued. In view of the coin pieces authorized to be substituted by act of Congress, that which will be returned to the Treasury will not be re-issued.

It is not true that L. M. CLARK, in charge of the Note-printing Bureau at the Treasury Department, has resigned. The publication to this effect has brought to Washington several persons seeking to fill the supposed vacancy.

A Washington dispatch, of yesterday, says: "It is understood that Secretary McCULLOCH contemplates the issue of another series of Seven-thirty Bonds, under the auspices of JAY COOKE & Co."

The Union Convention of Rhode Island has nominated Gov. JAMES Y. SMITH for reëlection. Both the members of the last Congres (JENCKES and DIXON) are also nominated.

The passengers by the *Ocean Queen*, from New-York to Aspinwall, present to the Captain and officers of that vessel a card of thanks, for good treatment and a clean and well-regulated vessel.

The Canadian Parliament has voted a million dollars for the permanent defence of the country; also $350,000 for the expenses of volunteers on the frontier.

CHARLES DAVENPORT, Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday morning in Cincinnati, after a few days' illness.

Mr. BEN. HOLLADAY announces that coaches are now running regularly again on the overland route. Passengers can go without delay or danger to Denver, Salt Lake or California.

Of 1,082 State Prison convicts who are now enjoying the hospitality of the State of New-York, 735 are foreigners.

Rumors were current in Panama, at last advices, that serious trouble was likely to occur between Equador and New-Granada.

The President, although suffering from weakness and fatigue, received as visitors, yesterday, the members of the Cabinet and Senators.

A report from Acapulco says Gen. NICARIO has deserted MAXIMILIAN, and again joined the Republican cause.

A heavy storm in Newfoundland, on Saturday, did a great deal of damage to the telegraph.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a committee reported that five of the eight school edifices in the Eleventh Ward are utterly unfit for school purposes—the primary apartments in school buildings Nos. 15 and 36 being basement dungeons, wherein light and ventilation are more than defective. A resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of male teachers 25 per cent.

Mr. EDWARD G. BRADBURY, brother of W. B. BRADBURY, the well known composer and pianoforte manufacturer, and for several years, although not recently, engaged with him in business, died in this city on Saturday last in the 45th year of his age. His remains were interred at Greenwood on Tuesday.

The increasing business of the War Department Special Agency has rendered it necessary that Col. BAKER should seek more commodious quarters, and these he has found on a second story in Vesey-street, near the Astor. He will move today. Among the visitors at Col. BAKER'S last evening was Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Several houses in New Utrechet, King's county, have been struck by shot fired from the guard vessels stationed at the Narrows, the shot of course being intended for vessels entering the harbor without answering the challenge of the guard. No one has been hurt at present.

Near 1 o'clock this morning the cigar, liquor and clothing stores, at Nos. 78 and 78½ Bowery, adjoining the New Bowery Theatre, and occupied by EDWARD WALKER, JOSEPH W. STEIGER and ISAAC LEVI, were destroyed by fire. Loss about $4,000.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and family will leave for Europe, in the steamer *City of London*, on the 1st proximo. Mr. WOOD proposes to make the tour of the Continent, and will be absent about six months.

ISAAC R. CLARK, of Northampton, Mass., is feeding 11 pairs of fat cattle, half of which will average 4,000 pounds per pair. All are for New-York market.

The Senate of this State yesterday confirmed the nominations of C. W. GODDARD as Captain of the Port, (of this city,) and Messrs. POND, HANLET, CUSHAW and THOMPSON as Harbor Masters.

In the Third district of Brooklyn, a number of persons who have been drafted and have not procured substitutes, have been arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to headquarters.

The heavy decline in Gold seriously disturbed and depressed the markets for produce and merchandise yesterday. Transactions were on a very limited scale, though prices were generally much reduced, closing very irregularly, most holders having been eager to realize. Wheat fell off 5c.@7c.; Corn, 6c. per bushel; Pork 5c.@$1 25 per barrel, Bacon and Cotton 2c.@3c.; Lard 1c., and Butter 1c.@2c. per pound, and Petroleum 1c.@2c. per gallon. The freight engagements were unimportant.

There was a further fall in the Gold Room, yesterday, of *five per cent.* to 174@174½, with a subsequent recovery to 178 per cent. Several failures among the gold-gamblers of late operating for a rise, added to the panic feeling of the day. The Stock Exchange was depressed at the early Board, but subsequently recovered and left off steady.

The auction sales of Dry Goods yesterday, though well attended by the trade, were extremely spiritless. Most of the goods sold were let off at a reduction of 5@15 ℔ cent.; and even at these figures buyers were not eager to purchase beyond the limits of their immediate wants.

Government Office-Holders—The Tenure of Office.

The determination, which Mr. LINCOLN is said to have announced, not to make any removals amongst his subordinates in office, except for incompetency or misconduct, will be a source of sincere satisfaction for everybody who has any regard for the efficiency of the public service. In fact, one of the reasons which attracted the people in retaining Mr. LINCOLN himself for a second term, forbids all changes which can possibly be avoided amongst those who serve under him.

It is generally recognized by the public that our administrative system must be adapted to the altered circumstances of the country and the Government. No such task as the management of our affairs has now become, can, it is generally admitted, be performed by the sort of machine which, in the good old days of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, was run by politicians partly for the benefit of the public, but mainly for their own excitement. Before the war, officers of the General Government were burdened with duties so few and simple, that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, that their chief use was to keep party organizations together by furnishing prizes to the "workers." At this moment, although the National Administration has by no means the multitude of responsibilities which devolve on the Government of a first-class power in which there is no infusion of the Federal element, these responsibilities are still so numerous and heavy that the most perfect system that can possibly be devised, and put into force, will fall short of what is necessary to meet them.

The very first change that is required in the old organization, is the substitution of *permanence in office* for the absurd and almost criminal practice of "rotation." It is something to secure such an approach to this as is furnished by the retention of the same incumbents through the two terms of the same administration. We do not despair of seeing the day when all the lower offices of Government will be held by persons who will not be removed even on a change of administration, and when every party will have sufficient regard for the public interest to content itself with such prizes as the heads of departments, foreign embassies, collectorships of ports, &c., and to leave the minor employes unmolested. It will probably be sometime before the unfortunate country will be treated with any such consideration, or before it will itself be sufficiently alive to the necessity of such a change to insist upon it; but that it will, eventually, we have no doubt.

We have still a great many things to learn in the working of the democratic apparatus, and it is quite evident that one of the things we have not discovered is, the best mode of securing the dependence of the Executive on the people, without converting the public service into a bureau of refuge for party hacks. We have tried in the Federal administration the plan of turning out every officer, from the janitor to the President, once in four years, and it cannot be said it has worked well. We have tried in this State the plan of electing every officer, judges included, for short terms, and this has certainly not worked well.

What we ought to try and find out now, is how few officers we may change at short periods, without lessening the popular control over the administration. Considering the confusion, uncertainty, turmoil and corruption attendant on frequent elections, it will be generally agreed that the fewer changes the better. The greater the number of officials whom we can retain during good behavior, with good pay, a prospect of promotion, and of a provision for their old age, the more honesty, respectability, experience and skill we shall be able to command for the management of our affairs. And the present seems a more favorable opportunity for the inauguration of such a change than we are likely to have for a long time.

The public attention is attracted more strongly by these matters than it has ever been before; the abuses and defects of the old system are more apparent than they ever were before; our whole administrative system is being newly organized under the influence of the war. The value of experience, of training and skill, is now recognized on all sides. Such appointments as that of Mr. McCULLOCH to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, or, in other words, the promotion of an officer of tried ability from a lower to a higher position—Mr. LINCOLN'S refusal to turn present incumbents out to give new aspirants "their turn"—his own reëlection, and the movement which is being made in some directions to have disabled soldiers receive permanent appointments in the public service—are all indications that there is a general awakening to the necessity of reform.

The First and Last Test of Lee's Generalship.

ROBERT E. LEE, just appointed to the supreme command of the rebel armies, has the name of being a military genius. The rebels, from the beginning of the war, have glorified him as such, and the North has never been much inclined to dispute it. Yet there is good reason to doubt whether, after all, his ability is not rather relative than absolute—whether he is not great as the one-eyed man is chief among the blind.

It is certain that at West Point he evinced no marked capacity. The TIMES has published a communication from one of his old military instructors there, testifying explicitly to that effect. It is also certain that in his subsequent connection with the national army, though much engaged in active service in Mexico, he did nothing extraordinary. Up to the period of the rebellion, he had the character of being simply a highly-intelligent officer and an accomplished gentleman. His first military service of the rebellion in Western Virginia was, as the rebel historian POLLARD admits, a complete miscarriage. He owed his subsequent elevation to the command of the rebel army in Virginia to the dissatisfaction with BEAUREGARD'S management at Bull Run, and to his high family position. So far as regards one of its great military objects, his management of that army has been an absolute failure. We mean the invasion of the North, and the capture of Washington. He undertook that thing twice, in two successive years, in full force, after months of preparation. On the first occasion he was met at South Mountain and Antietam, and, though as strong in numbers as the Union armies, and occupying positions of great natural advantage, was worsted and compelled to beat a precipitate retreat. On the second occasion, he was met at Gettysburgh, and suffered himself to be drawn into an attack upon a position whose natural advantages were in our favor; and the result was a defeat so damaging that he was again obliged to make all possible haste for the other side of the Potomac. Neither of the Federal commanders whom he had to cope with in these invasions ranks as our ablest. In his great aggressive movements LEE failed completely.

So far as regards the other great object of the rebel army of Virginia, the defence of the rebel capital, LEE has been more successful. Richmond still remains in rebel possession. But that, of itself, does not prove first-rate generalship. The direct defence of Richmond has been mainly a matter of mere engineering skill. In the present state of science, it requires no great genius to construct fortifications. When once constructed, it requires no great genius to keep an army behind them safely. When LEE abandoned the direct defensive, and assumed that style of warfare known as the offensive-defensive, he almost uniformly failed. His first attempts in this line were with McCLELLAN, during the Peninsular campaign. But in no instance did he ever make a successful attack upon McCLELLAN'S army. Though often assailing at an advantage, he was, in the end, invariably repelled, and on three separate occasions—Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill—with such damage that nothing but the over-caution of McCLELLAN prevented our troops from pressing on and forthwith capturing Richmond itself. In the subsequent attempted campaign of BURNSIDE and HOOKER, he operated chiefly from behind his intrenched lines, and so used his advantages that our forces, after a bloody defeat, had to fall back to their original position, this side of the Rappahannock; but it is hard to see how first-rate Generalship would not have inflicted a far more terrible blow when our forces were in the act of recrossing that difficult stream, instead of letting them escape with no new loss. In our next and final campaign, under Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, LEE, notwithstanding his most extended and elaborate system of intrenchments, was driven back from the Rapidan to Richmond, and has since remained hemmed in there with an absolute incapacity to strike any serious blow at our army, and a certainty of capture unless he speedily takes to flight.

Thus, then, it stands. LEE failed completely in every purely aggressive effort. He never succeeded in keeping for a single month any foothold this side of the Potomac; while the leaders of our army planted themselves in Virginia at the very beginning of the war, and have not only foiled all attempts to dislodge them, but have been getting more and more of the State within their grasp. His defensive efforts have owed most of their success to good fortune, to the faults of the early leaders of the Army of the Potomac; have cost him prodigious losses, and they result at last in the alternative of flight from the capital for which he has made so many sacrifices, or a surrender which will ruin the Confederate cause. It is not pretended that at any period of his career he has not controlled his army to suit himself. Though JEFF. DAVIS has always distrusted his military abilities, the Richmond Government has given him every discretion and every facility. To Gen. LEE alone belongs the responsibility of all that the rebel army in Virginia has failed to do.

Since LEE has been made General-in-Chief of all the rebel armies, he has not, so far as known here in the North, made a single combination or movement that has in the slightest degree retarded the progress of our arms. On the contrary, all the splendid strategy of SHERMAN, SCHOFIELD and SHERIDAN is working against him with crushing effect. To all appearance he is going to fail in his new capacity worse than ever. But we wait. He has declared that the military situation of the Confederacy presents no cause for discouragement. He has given it as his opinion that the national armies may yet be discomfited and driven back. Let us then accept the event of this as the decisive test of his military judgment and ability. If he succeeds, he will, with universal consent, in spite of the past, take rank as the great military genius of the age. If he fails, he will go into history as a man of small figure made conspicuous only by accidental position.

Charities in War-Time.

To the historian, one of the most remarkable features of the civil war in America, will be the fact that during all its absorbing excitement, its immense sacrifices, and its fearful evils and passions, the great work of civilization in the Free States of the West went steadily on. Our system of education has been constantly improving and enlarging, and never before were those especial branches of charity, which are the highest evidence of the humanity of a people, so liberally supported or so efficient. The proof of this could be taken from hundreds of different sources, but a fresh evidence has just been furnished in the annual report of a charitable association to which we have recently referred—the *Children's Aid Society*.

This society has been in existence twelve years, and, as we learn from the interesting report of its Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, has, during that time, paid out in charities for the benefit of the destitute street children of the Metropolis, $251,807, nearly all of which has been supplied by private generosity. Besides supporting schools and lodging-houses, it has during those years sent away to homes some *nine thousand* houseless or abandoned children, and thus saved them to society. Though the fourth year of a civil war, this benevolent association received last year and expended nearly fifty per cent. more than the amount of the previous year—$53,682, as against $38,748. Their charitable work also has immensely increased. We learn from Mr. WILLIAMS' report the interesting fact that 1,084 of our neglected and vagrant children, growing up to misery and crime, were provided with homes in the country; and of those who had previously been sent to the West, "more than a thousand" are in the national armies, of whom it is said that many have died in hospital or on the battle-field, but "we have yet to learn of a disgraceful action committed by one of them."

In the *Newsboys' Lodging-house* it is reported that there were six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three different homeless lads, of whom some 3,700 were deprived of one or both their parents. During the year, 80,837 meals and 42,446 lodgings were furnished; and the boys themselves contributed toward the expenses of the establishment some $2,000. There were restored to friends and relatives 576 truant and lost boys, who had deserted to this shelter.

In the *Girls' Lodging-house*, 821 different girls, without home or friends, were protected, and 43,213 meals provided for them. They earned in various ways, and thus contributed to the support of the institution, some $1,700. There were also during the year eleven Industrial Schools under the charge of the society, with 2,189 pupils—among them two for German children and one for Italian. Of this large number of poor children, 613 were the children of drunkards.

When it is remembered what are the causes of this juvenile crime which afflicts our city; how steadily and certainly, as by a law of Nature, Ignorance, Orphanage, and Homelessness, breed a race of young vagabonds and criminals, we can behold how directly such a benevolent association as this, acts on the very sources of crime among the unfortunate children of this great city. Education is provided for that great class, of whom the President of the Board of Education has recently spoken with such earnestness—the vagrant boys and girls never attending our Public Schools. For that large unfortunate mass of little ones—the offspring of poverty and crime—forever drifting about the streets of a large city, for houseless children, lodging-houses are provided, and for the orphans and unprotected, homes are furnished in the bountiful West. Thus, while drunkenness is leaving miserable and starving little ones on the world, and neglect or cruelty is casting them out, and poverty is continually training new pupils for the great school of crime in our metropolis, these quiet labors are drying up the very sources and springs of childish misery and criminality, and regaining a large population for the honest labor and moral service of the country; and all this during a terrible civil war. Such efforts and such results need no comment.

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.—A partial misapprehension of the terms of Gov. FENTON'S announcement respecting the draft, no doubt led most of our citizens to believe that the wheel would not be put in operation yesterday. The deputies of the Provost-Marshal-General, however, seem to have had their cue, and the drafting process, as our ample report shows, was commenced in several wards, and proceeded without interruption through the day. The victims are probably eased in their minds by the official announcement from Gen. FRY, that none of the drafted will be required to report for duty as long as volunteer recruiting makes the same satisfactory progress that it does at the present time. The theory of the War Department, doubtless, is that those liable for military duty, whose names appear in the conscript list, will henceforth have strong inducements to become active recruiting agents. If this theory is correct, the County Volunteer Committee will be kept busy to an unprecedented degree from this day out.

A portion of the drafted may try to evade the service by a change of residence. But the majority will take the safer and more judicious course, of either finding substitutes, or lending whatever time and means they can spare to the recruiting committee. We do not know that this direct and powerful stimulus was actually needed to bring our citizens fully up to the line of duty, as marked out by the War Department. But it is probably safer to apply some gentle incentive to the dormant patriotism of the city, so that when the final summing-up of quotas actually takes place, we may be found fully represented in the national army.

ROME AND MODERN REFORM.—The Cardinal Vicar of Rome, according to to-day's European news, has followed up the Encyclical by another rescript, in which modern views of reform are severely stigmatized. From the terms and the tone adopted by the Cardinal Vicar in this missive, it is not difficult to see that both MAXIMILIAN and NAPOLEON are specially aimed at. The error of regarding "liberty of conscience" as a legal right is stigmatized with severity, as is also the doctrine of the freedom of religious worship, and the still more heterodox theory, that the will of the people is the supreme law. If there is not much policy in this disposition of modern liberalism, there is at least courage displayed in the ennuciation of the principles to which the church holds itself bound. It will remain to be seen how far these repeated assaults on popular systems of government tend to promote Roman Catholic unity. The Archbishop of Baltimore has already openly declared—in opposition to the views of Rome—for every one of the rights denounced in the Encyclical, and anathematized in stronger terms by the Cardinal Vicar. The American prelate not only holds liberty of conscience, and the freedom of religious worship to be legal rights, but their guarantee by the Constitution of the United States, he regards an act of supreme wisdom. These political lectures from Rome, however, are probably not intended for this country. Certainly they will disturb the views of no one fit to exercise the rights of a citizen, or entitled to the heritage of a freeman.

CITY INSPECTION.—The partial removal of muck from the gutters, which is in progress here and there, through the city, is effected by a cool and deliberate effort on the part of the laborers, which challenges notice. The heaps are so gently stirred, and the process goes on by such imperceptibly gradual degrees, that it might almost be supposed the honest workmen had some personal interest in prolonging the job for weeks, or, peradventure, months. Possibly, the real reason for carrying on operations among the dirt heaps in the manner noticed, is to prevent the sudden escape of the offensive gases they may happen to contain. We live in the days when sanitary science has come to be understood so generally that even the unskilled laborer no doubt begins to appreciate it.

THE MARKETS.—The depression, yesterday, in the flour and grain markets was sufficient to indicate that the speculative prices can no longer be maintained. Wheat had a fall of from five to seven cents a bushel. Corn shows the same tendency. Good butter, at wholesale, went off as low as thirty cents a pound. The pork market is described by the reporter as "panicky," everybody anxious to sell, and prices very much lower. Sugar shows the same downward course. And even coal has lately taken a tumble. The signs, indeed, on all hands, are better than they have been for a twelvemonth or more, that the extreme boundary of high prices has been reached, and that the long-suffering consumer will by-and-by have his turn.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER CREWS.—There is no such malignant or offensive type of non-resident foreigners among us as the herds of unemployed knaves that have been thrown on our streets by the collapse of the blockade-running business. They are insolent in proportion to their filth and raggedness, and they fancy that their flag is specially intended to cover insolence. They will be taken altogether by surprise on learning that the Secretary of State has given them just twelve days to pack up and leave the country in a body. This measure is altogether commendable. Our citizens generally would have gladly seen it introduced sooner.

THE COTTON SUPPLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Complete returns of the cotton supply in England for 1864 have been made up. They show the receipts of the year to have been 898,304,720 pounds. That is about the same as the imports of 1855; but less than two-thirds of the receipts either of 1860 or 1861. The increase is very marked over the years 1862 and 1863.

Amusements.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, the Academy of Music was well attended last evening. The audience, in fact, was both numerous and fashionable. AUBER'S opera of "Fra Diavolo" was given charmingly, with completeness of *ensemble*, and individual spirit on the part of the separate artists. It has, unquestionably, taken its place in the repertory as a decidedly acceptable favorite.

To-night (Thursday,) BELLINI'S grand opera of "Norma" will be given, with Mme. ZUCCHI in her fine *rôle* of the *Druidess*. On Friday "I Puritani," and on Saturday (matinée) "La Forza del Destino." These performances terminate Mr. MARETZEK'S regular season. There will, however, be two supplemental representations next week, and concerning these it is necessary to say something. Mr. MARETZEK announces that on these occasions the regular subscribers to the season just closed, and as an appreciation of their liberal patronage, he will reserve their seats and stalls, and place them at their disposition "without any charge." This looks like a prosperous season, and while we congratulate the subscribers, we are heartily glad for Mr. MARETZEK, whose industry, enterprise and talent are surely worthy of occasional reward.

SYMPHONIC-SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his fourth orchestral soiree, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening. The programme contains a symphony by MOZART, and a symphony by SCHUMANN (No. 3 in E flat.) There is, in addition, a concerto, in which Miss SCHREIBER will sustain the piano-forte part. Lastly, but not leastly, Miss KELLOGG will sing two morceaux from WEBER and MOZART. The bill, it will be seen, is exceedingly interesting.

Non-arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 15—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Africa*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 4th and 5th insts.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in American Stocks—The Coming Great Exhibition—Opening of the Telegraph to India—Resignation of the Portuguese Minister.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 15.

The steamship *Peruvian* from Liverpool at 10:30 on the afternoon of the 2d *via* Londonderry on the 3d inst., arrived at Portland at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *City of London* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 2d inst.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, bound for Portland, was passed by the *Peruvian* on the morning of the 11th inst.

The American news per the *City of London* exciting no material influence on the English markets.

Messrs. SATTERTHWAITE's circular, dated the even date of the 1st instant, reports a declining market for American Securities, arising chiefly from the large supply of stock, which have recently been received from America.

Five-Twenty Bonds have given way from 53¾ to 51, at which they closed with buyers—a decline of 2¾ per cent.

Erie Railroad Shares, after touching 34½, declined to 33¾.

Illinois Central Shares are weaker.

The settlement in the Atlantic and Great Western Certificates having developed a heavy clear discount, they closed from at ¼@½ per cent. per annum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

The Queen will hold another Court on the 13th instant, which is limited to a select circle of English nobility.

The great exhibition at Dublin is to be inaugurated by the Prince of WALES with the same ceremonial as if by the Queen herself.

The opening of the telegraph to India has been formally announced, causing much sensation.

Private messages from Calcutta had reached Constantinople in eleven hours, and a message from Hurrachee had reached England in eight and a half hours.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 67f. 59c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The King of Italy arrived at Milan on the 1st inst., and was received enthusiastically.

The Cardinal Vicar at Rome has issued a notification relative to the jubilee. He reverts to the object of the Pope's encyclical letter, and particularizes as especially deplorable the errors of liberty of conscience and religious worship being recognized as legal rights. He cannot recognize as just the right of all to propagate through the Press erroneous principles, nor can he recognize that the will of the people is the supreme law.

HOLLAND.

The mother of the Queen of Holland died at Hague on the 1st inst.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministers finally resigned on the 1st. The Marquis of LADU BANDIER has been charged by the King with the formation of a new Cabinet. He has not yet completed it.

RUSSIA.

The Russian country bordering upon the States of Central Asia, extending from the sea of Azal to Lake Yesickkul, has been formed into Russian provinces, under the title of Russian Turkistan.

INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram to the 25th ult. reports imports declining, and shirtings 3s. lower.

The telegraph service on the line from the head of the peninsula to India is excellent, being performed by first-class English operators, but it will be some time before service on the English line can be rendered equally reliable.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds continue very dull, and securities have generally declined, notwithstanding the increasing ease in the discount market.

The Bank of England on the 2d reduced its rate from 5 to 4½ per cent., but no material effect is anticipated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 2.

Sales of COTTON for four days, 21,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened firm, with an advancing tendency, but closed very dull, with a considerable decline on all qualities.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market opened firmer, but closed very dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—MARCH 2.

The BREADSTUFFS market is quiet. CORN is easier. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet and steady. CORN inactive. Mixed, 26s. 9d.@27s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—2d.

The Provision Market is generally inactive. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHAYA & Co., and others report: BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON steady. BUTTER easier. LARD quiet. TALLOW inactive but study. CHEESE buoyant, with a slight advance.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—2d.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. ROSIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 66s. PETROLEUM firm.

LONDON, March 2.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet. RICE flat. TALLOW firm.

CONSOLS closed at 88¾@89 for money.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 3.

COTTON—Sales of the week 48,000 bales, including 9,000 bales to speculators, and 5,750 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant with an advancing tendency, but subsequently became very dull, closing with a decline of ¼d.@½d. on American, and ½d.@1½d. on other descriptions. Middling Orleans is quoted at 28½d.; Middling Uplands 28d.; fair 30d., other descriptions are nominal. The sales to-day (Friday) were 4,000 bales; the market closing dull and unchanged. The stock, in part, is 589,000 bales, including 58,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Butter has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Friday, March 3.

Consols close at 88¾@89¼ for money. Bullion in the Bank has increased £301,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-twenties 51½@52½; Illinois Central Railroad 51½@52½; Erie 34.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 3.

The steamship *St. David*, from Portland, arrived yesterday.

Steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

LONDON, Friday, March 3.

The political news to-day is of an unimportant character.

The news from America, by steamship *Australasian*, has not yet transpired.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Land Defences of Mobile—Deserters from Texas—An Interior View.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 4, 1865.

LAND DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

From the numerous deserters who are constantly arriving here, I have obtained a full and detailed description of the defences, both military and naval, of Mobile, which I consider in the main reliable. Though the testimony of private soldiers on matters beyond their immediate vision is valueless, yet their knowledge of works they have helped to construct and daily stood sentry upon, is sufficiently accurate.

Mobile stands on a plateau fifteen feet above high-water mark. The land defences consist of three square, bastioned forts, west, northwest and southwest from the city respectively, and varying from two to three miles distant. Near the west fort is a lunette, mounting perhaps seven guns, and a little above the northwest one is a hexagonal work. All these are earth works scientifically and carefully constructed, and mounting heavy field and siege guns. At a distance varying from a few rods to a half mile outside of the forts is the line of breastworks. This is eight miles in length, running in the form of an arc from Chickasaw Bayou, above the city, to Dog River, below it. A strong and daring charge on either the upper or the lower of the three forts will carry it and give us Mobile; the central one is difficult to take. At distances of five and six miles north of Mobile stand two regular bastioned forts, covering the channels of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. The capture of Mobile does not necessarily include these forts; but the force which takes the city will not be checked by them. The troops under MAURY number about 8,500, though the deserters all agree that there are not enough to man all the works.

MARINE DEFENCES.

In this class I include the batteries facing seaward, and intended to resist the navy. Of these there are six distributed north and south of the city, and on the opposite or east side of the bay. The following are their names and the number of their guns: Battery McIntosh, of ten guns; Battery Gladden, nine; Battery Buchanan, four; Spanish Fort, ten; Battery Creazy, eleven; Battery ——, seven; total, fifty-one. The greater part of these are seven and ten-inch Brook's guns, the largest being a thirteen-inch Columbiad.

In the harbor there are four gunboats and one ram. The *Morgan*, of six guns; the *Nashville*, of four; the *Tuscaloosa*, of four; and the ram tug *Baldee*. All these are six and seven-inch Brook's guns, except two six-inch broadside rifles, and two eight-inch smooth-bores, on the *Morgan*. Of the manner in which these vessels are manned, it may be judged when it is stated that of 75 men left on the *Morgan* when my informant deserted, there were but twelve seamen, of whom seven were the officers. The rest were totally unacquainted with naval affairs, having been lately shipped to make up for constant desertions of the seamen. There were 143 on the *Morgan* after the capture of the forts at the mouth of the bay, and only 75 now, and there had been, meantime, more than one shipment of landsmen. One would think that seamen would lack opportunities for desertion, yet within three days I have seen two squads of seven and ten of them, all from Mobile Bay.

DESERTERS FROM TEXAS.

On all sides deserters from the rebel army are coming in. With these and with refugees the Provost-Marshal's office is thronged early and late. Sixty-seven came in a few days ago from Texas. Some of these had been employed by the rebels as teamsters, hauling cotton to the Rio Grande, to run the blockade. They state that the greater part of this work is done by Mexican teamsters, who receive their pay in specie. The teams are generally oxen or mules, twelve in a team, and these are able to transport loads of from twelve to eighteen bales. The roads are sandy, hence their progress is tedious, not more than ten miles a day. The allowance per day is ten dollars per team, the rebels furnishing rations and forage, which is equivalent to twenty cents a day in specie. These refugees estimate the number of wagons thus employed at 2,000, and each one, of course, returns from the Rio Grande loaded with munitions of war for the rebels. A statement which I lately saw in the Tyler (Texas) *Reporter*, to the effect that Eastern Texas alone had received ten millions in specie during the past year, will give some clue to the amount of blockade-running carried on through Galveston and the Rio Grande.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF TEXAS.

From a number of our officers who have lately arrived from Tyler, where they have been imprisoned for nine months, I have learned some facts in regard to the condition of that State which are not without interest. These officers had had good facilities for conversing with the people, from having been frequently for several days in their midst when returning to prison after vain attempts to escape, and from the laxness of discipline among the rebel guards, they were enabled to converse freely with them, in the absence of their officers.

The original and unconditional Secessionists of that State have lost their power—the people do not trust or believe them. The counter-revolution, now slowly but certainly preparing its elements in Texas, has swept them under the surface, and brought up over them a class whom the rebel soldiers, in contempt, call "eye-whippers," in allusion to the old boast that one of the chivalry was a match for any number of Yankees. The soldiers have learned the emptiness of such a boast on many a hard-fought field, and have acquired a respect for Yankee soldiers. These men are less devoted to an idea than the Secessionists, and look more to the preservation of their estates and negroes from the ruin with which the tottering Confederacy is threatened. They do all in their power to keep good the military power by returning to the army deserters, and inducing men to enlist, and in this way have incurred both the contempt and the bitter hatred of the soldiers. The day will not long be delayed when their supremacy will pass away as that of the Secessionists has. In other words, the rule of the violent politicians has passed away to be followed by that of the moneyed class, which is itself to be followed by that of the masses. When that day comes Texas returns to the Union. Not that the people are generally devoted to the Union as the embodiment of a great idea, but because in it they had peace and plenty, while out of it they have want and disquiet, and the reasoning of the people seldom proceed deeper than that in any State. Our officers represent the people as intensely disgusted with the war and clamorous for peace, whether they are to have it with emancipation or without. The soldiers, too, are wearied beyond measure. It was a remark sometimes heard among them: "Our company are all Union men except —— and ——, (naming ten or twelve,) and Capt. A and Lieut. B. Few Union men among the officers. More than one of them said, also, with a knowing look, "we're going to let the Confederacy feed us till grass grows, and then we're going on a buffalo-hunt," an observation easily interpreted. The mention of JEFF. DAVIS excites no enthusiasm among them, but if KIRBY SMITH and his cotton operations are spoken of, they look wise and smile, as much as to say, "we don't blame him." The looseness of discipline which prevail among them is also remarkable. Our officers all speak of it. Desertions are numerous. They are constantly arriving here. Let me give a single quotation from a late number of the Brownsville *Planter*:

> "HOME ON FRENCH FURLOUGH.—We were quite surprised, the other day, to see a large number of the Fourth Texas Cavalry at large in the streets, and more so to learn that the whole regiment had taken French furlough and left camp. They give as their excuse that their officers had all left, and they thought they would 'come to hum tew.'"

The negroes are universally loyal. Many of them have never seen a blue-coat, but they generously volunteer to guide them through the swamps. The bloodhounds in Texas are specially trained to follow negro trails, hence they expose themselves to peculiar peril in doing so, since, when they turn back, the terrible brute will follow their track rather than that of the white man; but they are nothing deterred by it from guiding our soldiers as long as they dare remain from home.

In short, Texas is doing well. There is a leaven at work among her mudsills which will, in the end, brew her oligarchs much trouble, and bring them discomfiture. The fires of the fire-eaters have burned to ashes, even bitter ashes. Their lies and rhetoric fall upon ears no longer credulous. Their former dupes are undeceived, and lack only bold leaders and that organization which time will give, to subvert the present order of things and take Texas out of the Confederacy.

SEGREX.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 15.

The Statement that Senator HARLAN has not yet decided to accept the Interior Portfolio is premature. The President had his assent before his name was sent to the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President has so far recovered as to be able to resume his official duties to-day. There were an army of applicants for all sorts of favors. The accumulation of three days.

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY.

The Navy Department to-day presented five medals to sailors who participated with Commander CUSHING in destroying the rebel ram *Albermarle*.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Bids for furnishing the Subsistence Department with about two thousand barrels corn meal has been awarded at from $7 60 to $7 75 per barrel.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

A large number of Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis yesterday and to-day.

SWINDLE IN TRANSPORTATION.

CHARLES COOK and JAMES THOMPSON, connected with the Washington Agency at Baltimore Depot, and CHAS. WILLIAMS, the ticket agent of the Sanitary Rooms, have been arrested by the military authorities and committed to the Old Capital on the charge of defrauding the Government of about $30,000 worth of transportation tickets.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 15.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Count WYDENBRUCK was to-day presented to the President by Secretary SEWARD, as Minister Resident from Austria. The usual complimentary and friendly salutations were exchanged.

THE PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet decided whether he will anticipate the payment of the May interest on the five-twenty loan on the 1st of April. Less than half a million of demand notes are outstanding. These and coin only are receivable for Customs under the law; hence there is no truth in the report that the Secretary has under consideration the reception in payment of Customs of the old Seven-thirties, which merely bear the currency value.

FINANCIAL TALK.

A Northern banker said to Secretary MCCULLOCH yesterday: "Your speech to the heads of the Treasury bureaus on the occasion of their calling upon you when you took office reminded me of LOUIS NAPOLEON's annual words to the diplomatic representatives who visit him on New-Years-Day. Your own sentence was accepted all through the country as an indication of the financial policy of the Government for the next four years. It encouraged the patriot. It warned the disloyal. Gold gambling accepted your few words as its death doom. The public impression as reported at Washington by letter and by visitors having business with the departments is that Mr. MCCULLOCH is determined to secure for the Government of the United States, at home and abroad, the high credit to which it is entitled. That he will tolerate no longer the mischievous and wasteful difference between gold and the national promises which unpatriotic men all over the country have, by combination, artificially created; that he knows that the resources of this country are not equalled anywhere on this earth, and that while he applies the economy and caution of a financier trained in a severe school of practical banking, and in which he has acquired and established a reputation for conservatism. He will stand resolutely upon the strength of the nation, and lean his department upon the people. This public impression of Mr. MCCULLOUGH's character and of his purpose of administrating the Treasury, is accepted in Washington as correct, and no doubt is felt here that the public will heartily sustain him. It is known that the Secretary has determined to put down the price of gold to its just relations to paper; but not to do this in haste; indeed, to take a just care that the fall be not so rapid as to precipitate ruin upon any interest. But in view of this settled policy of the Treasury Department, it is regarded here as wise for all men in business to unload their burdens betimes, and be cautious in assuming new burdens. The books of the Treasury show that, for some time past, the daily receipts of gold for customs duties have averaged $323,300 per day. This would give for the year in round numbers, $95,000,000. The allowance of interest on the public debt, payable in gold, is but $65,000,000. From the single source of supply of the customs alone, the means to meet the gold-bearing obligations of the Government are a half greater than the obligations.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The following is a copy of a letter, dated Treasury Department, office of Internal Revenue, Washington, March, 13, 1865:

> "SIR: The following is a copy of section second of the late act of Congress, approved on the 3d inst.:
>
> SECTION SECOND. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passage of this act, the proviso to section one hundred and sixty-nine of the act to which this act is an amendment, shall not be held to apply to lucifer matches, friction matches, or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, nor to cigar lights and wax tapers.
>
> "You will observe that in consequence of this provision of the law, all lucifer and friction matches, exposed to sale without being stamped, are liable to seizure, notwithstanding their importation from Canada and other foreign countries, and their sale in original packages. Whenever you find packages of matches, large or small, offered for sale, without being stamped, you should therefore immediately seize the same and proceed to inforce the penalty of the law. Yours respectfully,
>
> (Signed,) JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner."

FRAUD IN TRANSPORTATION.

Last night CHARLES COOK, formerly the ticket agent at the Baltimore Depot, CHARLES WILLIAMS, the ticket agent at the Sanitary Rooms, and THOMPSON, the agent at the depot, were arrested by the military authorities and committed to the Old Capitol, on the charge of defrauding the Government of about $30,000 worth of transportation tickets. THOMPSON is charged with abstracting the tickets from the office, and giving them to COOK and WILLIAMS, who disposed of them through agents. The first suspicion of the affair was created by many of the certificates found afloat in the city, and the detectives, in hunting up matters, found a number of agents, who stated that they at first received fifty per cent. for disposing of them, but latterly twenty-five.

MEDALS OF HONOR PRESENTED.

To-day five sailors, who were among the fifteen who, under Lieut. CUSHING, blew up the rebel ram *Albemarle*, when elen were captured, two drowned, and two escaped, were presented with medals of honor, prepared by the Navy Department. Each medal was accompanied by a letter from the Secretary, saying it was awarded for gallant and meritorious conduct. The names of the recipients are Henry Wilkes, R. H. King, Bernard Hawley, William Smith and Richard Hamilton.

DESERTERS.

The Provost-Marshal-General has issued a circular in conformity with the recent proclamation of the President, pardoning deserters on certain conditions, instructing all officers and employes of his Bureau to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as may present themselves in accordance with its provisions. The Secretary of War has directed that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost-Marshals.

THE NEW POSTAL LAWS.

The new act relating to the postal laws provides that all domestic letters, except letters carefully franked, and duly certified letters of soldiers and marines in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post-office of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the Dead Letter Office in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing and paid only in part, shall be forwarded to their destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

The provisions of the act for the relief of postmasters, who have been robbed by Confederate forces or rebel guerrillas, approved in April, 1864, are extended to cases of loyal postmasters, where, by reason of the presence of armed forces, a post-office is destroyed, and the postmaster loses the fixtures and furniture, or postage stamps, or stamped envelopes, and the cases or domiciled aliens be arrested and held as prisoners of war until the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial and conviction for any offence committed by them as spies, or otherwise against the laws of war.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Paid Fire Department Bill—Broadway Underground Railroad—Rush of Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

The Paid Fire Department Bill was favorably reported to the Assembly, this morning, by the Committee on Cities—the vote in committee standing four for the bill, and three against it. The Firemen's Bill, providing for a reform of the fire organization of New-York, in accordance with the ordinance of the Common Council, was adversely reported by the same committee.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads gave a hearing, yesterday afternoon, to those favoring the Broadway Underground Railroad. This proposition to construct an underground railroad is ably advocated before the committees of the two Houses, and has thus far met with no opposition. The Senate committee reported the bill for the consideration of the Senate last week, and the Assembly committee express themselves as favorably impressed with the arguments advanced in favor of the project, although they have not yet taken any action in regard to their report. Of the three overground Broadway Railroad bills before the Legislature, that introduced by Senator COSANS, in which the proprietors of the stage lines, who have in previous years opposed similar bills, are now represented, has secured the best place, and seems most likely to make the best progress toward a passage. It is now opposed mainly by the property-holders along Broadway.

The Assembly passed this morning an important bill amending the General Insurance Act, and affecting therefore a very large amount of property in New-York. It was passed after a good deal of opposition, having occupied the time of the Assembly yesterday afternoon and evening.

The rush of business precedent to the close of the session has commenced. A large number of bills are day by day sent to committees to report upon their merits, and their action is final, without the bills being considered by the House, any further than is implied in voting for their passage. This abridgement of the usual process of legislation, in which each bill is separately considered by the Assembly, is unavoidable. It has to be resorted to every session, and the Legislature of this year are wise in beginning it earlier than has sometimes been done. Much diligence has been used thus far in disposing of business as it has come up. There are several important matters, however, which are now pressing upon the Legislature for consideration. The minor matters are being disposed of while those of greater importance are not yet brought directly before the Assembly for action.

If the Health Bill, the Fire Bill, the Broadway Railroad question, the question of removing the restriction of fare on the Central Railroad, could be first disposed of, and minor matters, instead of these, be crowded into the few last days of the session, it would be an improvement upon previous years that cannot be looked for.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 15.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For the improvement of certain portions of New-York not yet surveyed.

For the improvement of Brooklyn Heights.

Authorizing the erection of a new Capitol.

To establish the Cornell University, and donate to it the proceeds of the United States Land Grant.

Relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.

Relative to the New-York and Westchester County Railroad.

The general State Appropriation Bill.

Amending the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Accidental Insurance Company.

Relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

Incorporating the Harry Howard Association of Exempt Firemen.

Relative to the custody and disposition of the estates of insane persons, idiots and drunkards.

BILLS PASSED.

Regulating the fees of physicians and surgeons in certain cases.

Increasing the rate of interest on Brooklyn bounty bonds.

To amend the Brooklyn Sewerage Act.

Increasing the capital stock and extending the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

For improving Leonard-street, Brooklyn.

Confirming the bounty resolutions of Richmond County Supervisors.

Incorporating the Knickerbocker Gas Company.

Authorizing all horse railroad companies in the State, except in New-York City and Brooklyn, to increase their rates of fare 40 per cent.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved that the temporary Board of Quarantine Commissioners be requested to report the amount of moneys received and disbursed by them since their appointment. Tabled.

The New-York City Tax Levy Bill was made the special order for Friday noon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to the Croton Aqueduct in New-York, and to change the grade of streets affected thereby.

To equalize the fare on the Brooklyn horse railroads.

Incorporating the National Security Insurance Co.

Mr. ALLABIN moved concurrent resolutions asserting the Monroe doctrine in regard to Mexico, and its occupation by MAXIMILIAN. Tabled.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 15.

REPORTS.

To amend the act establishing a quarantine for the port of New-York.

To prevent the small pox.

For the acquisition of lands for the Croton Aqueduct.

To prevent the rendering of false certificates of death.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company.

To authorize the organization of a company for a Pneumatic railway.

By Mr. PERRY—For the better regulation of firemen in New-York City. Adversely.

Mr. ANGEL moved to lay the report upon the table for the purpose of permitting the minority of the Committee to make a report.

This motion was carried by a vote of 76 to 35.

For a horse railroad from Flushing to College Point.

To amend the charter of the Albany and Vermont Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the Immigrant Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Republic Insurance Company.

Relative to taxation on moneyed and other corporations.

To amend the charter of the Blend Mechanics' Association, of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Transit Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the operations of a general manufacturing law, so as to include coal and peat companies.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

To authorize the Adirondack Railroad Company to extend their track to Lake Ontario or River St. Lawrence and to increase the capital stock.

To amend the act regulating the pilotage of the port of New-York.

To amend the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

The Senate Bill to amend the General Bounty Law, giving substitutes furnished by drafted men the same bounty as volunteers.

To amend the General Fire Insurance law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the improvement of Dock-street, Brooklyn; to amend the act for the incorporation of Companies Navigating Lakes and Rivers; to amend the Soldiers' Voting Law; an act relative to telegraph operators; to construct railroads in the City of Brooklyn for conveyance of passengers between Brooklyn and Westchester County.

Mr. GREEN introduced a bill exempting persons in the employ of telegraph companies from militia or jury duty. Recess.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Terry.

OPENING OF SPRING STYLES.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
THURSDAY, MARCH 16.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
will exhibit his
SPRING STYLES
THURSDAY, MARCH 16.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES',
BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS,
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Words for the Wise.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

But ah! when Time upon his wings
Brings slow, consuming sickness,
We wish the weary hours would glide
With twice the usual quickness.

Then let the wise such ills avoid.
Why should pain rack and twist 'em.
When to have health they only need
To *fortify the system.*

Wherefore endure Dyspepsia's pangs,
Or shake with nervous twitters,
When science proffers for our cure
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits and Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents, to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the
EAR, THROAT, AND
AIR-PASSAGES.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
ÆSTHETICO NEURALGICON,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, AND
CONSUMPTION.
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

HEARING RESTORED BY ONE APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable.
JOHN WAKELY,
No. 104 Monroe-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Great Bargains in Imported Satin Slippers, Black, White, Blue and Pink, at $1 50 and $2 a pair; made by Este. Also, Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Howe's Premium Standard Scales, in general use by the U. S. Government, and Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, at No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts of character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Ladies, use Sterling's Ambrosia for your rats, mice, rabbits, Grecian curls, waterfalls and crimping the hair.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Popular Hotels all Use and Recommend BURNETT'S Flavoring as the best.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WIL COX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, March 15, ELLA J., only child of William and Adeline Brinckerhoff, aged 21 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 85 King-st.

DODGE.—At Macomb's Dam, on Tuesday, March 14, of consumption, PETER H. DODGE, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, 144th-st. and 8th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

GREENE.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, March 15, of pneumonia EVERETT W. GREENE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HART.—In the city of New-York, on Tuesday, March 14, in her 85th year, MARY HART, widow of the late Eli Hart.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her son-in-law, Ernest Fiedler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 Bond-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HOLMES.—In Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, March 14, ARTHUR WINDSOR, son of Samuel H. and E. Elizabeth Holmes, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JESSUP.—At Panama, New-Grenada, on Saturday, Feb. 4, RICHARD M. JESSUP, of San Francisco, aged 43 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Stephen G. Bogert, No. 217 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 18, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, March 14, in the 39th year of his age, of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, HUGH KELLY, Deputy Sheriff, brother of Hon. John Kelly.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, also the attachés of the Sheriff's Office and the City and County Departments, also the active and honorary members of Friendship Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 East 33d-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. precisely. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av. and 3d-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LYONS.—On Tuesday forenoon, March 14, D. J. LYONS, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WALDUCK.—On Tuesday morning, March 14, ANNA, wife of R. M. Walduck, after a painful illness of over 10 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Mendham, N. J., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. All the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Morristown on the arrival of the train, which leaves the foot of Barclay-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

LESTER.—On Tuesday, March 14, GERARD C. LESTER, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 155 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Joseph H. Lester, are respectfully invited to attend.

MORISON.—On Wednesday morning, March 15, MARY MORISON, widow of Neal Morison, Sr., in the 77th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her son, John Morison, and of her daughter, Anna Wright, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 323 East 30th-st., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOLLER.—At the residence of her son, Christian Moller, Hoboken, on Wednesday, March 15, MARY, relict of Christian Moller, aged 79 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the German Lutheran Church, 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, March 14, MARTHA J. BANCKER, relict of Justice Reynolds, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 2 P. M., from her son-in-law's, Cromwell T. White, her late residence, No. [illegible] East 31st-st.

STONE.—On Wednesday, March 15, GEORGE FREDERICK, son of Geo. H. and Maria M. Stone, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) March 16, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Java-st., opposite the Reformed Dutch Church, Greenpoint.

WEED.—In Stamford, Conn., at the residence of her son-in-law, J. P. Hamilton, on Wednesday, March 15, SARAH, wife of Hezekiah Weed, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the trains which leave 27th-st. at 11:30 and 12:15. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Saturday morning.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

If your bowels are costive,
TRY THEM.
If you have worms,
TRY THEM.
If your breath is bad,
TRY THEM.
If you feel drowsy,
TRY THEM.
If you are low-spirited.
TRY THEM.
If you have a sick-headache,
TRY THEM.
If you have taken a drop too much,
TAKE A FULL DOSE.
They only cost 25 cents a box.
TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure.

And yet this corrosive material, so denounced by the allapathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in cases of Liver Complaint, Consumption of Lungs, &c.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS
are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for Dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased, or inactive, the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming or distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and the indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy and depression of spirits, which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, and sold by druggists generally.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, Wholesale Agents for New-York City.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines may be obtained at all times at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

Dr. Schenck will be at his rooms every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS,
AND ALL LUNG
COMPLAINTS.

RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE
For Coughs, Colds and Influenza. This preparation is simple in its composition, pleasant to the taste and effectual in its cure. No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S.
Inflammation of the Ear,
Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP.
Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
$1 50 per bottle, [which often cures.]
Depot, No. 146 CHATHAM-ST., N. Y. Sold No. 692 GRAND-ST.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN,
March 4, 1865.

CAPT. W. WEIR—SIR—WE, THE UNDERsigned passengers on board the steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York to Aspinwall, do present to you and your officers our grateful thanks for the kindness and attention bestowed on us during the voyage. The cleanness and neatness which characterize every department of your ship, the abundant and excellent fare furnished on the table, and the neat and orderly manner in which it has been served, has rendered our voyage as agreeable and comfortable as could be desired. S. H. Shaw, E. L. Gardiner, P. P. Mann, A. F. Mitchell, W. H. H. Trip, W. N. Henly, M. D. Eaton, P. O. Bruen, R. G. Batchelder, J. Adelberg, Frederick Capeta, Nicholas Zanco, George R. Hopkins, John E. Boyd, S. Held, S. W. C. Thompson, Thomas L. Johnson, Chas R. Bacon, A. Skinner, Frank B. Howes, L. Pease, Sumner Hill, Nat. Holmes, Samuel Hiscock, P. F. Patnaur, E. R. Fellerys, W. A. Shaw, A. C. Hill, Joseph Watts, Owen F. Tunnard, A. W. Store, Robert Croyton, J. L. Hogg, and one hundred others.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES.
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and Twenty dollars each. For sale by Geo. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The thirty-fifth Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at the Chapel of the New-York University, (Washington-square,) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
P. W. BEDFORD, Secretary.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER HIS thrilling lecture, *Fairy Land and the Fairies*, in the Church of the Pilgrims, 48th-st., 8th and 9th avs., FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The second edition for March of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
NOW READY.
It contains:
A COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP MAP
of the
OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Nearly
ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
representing
THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY.
Together with
IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY
TRAVELERS.
ALSO,
VALUABLE AND INTERESTING READING MATTER, &c., &c.
The second edition of the March number of APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE is for sale at all of the principal book, periodical and news agencies, at the principal book-stores, and upon all of the principal railways throughout the United States and Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

"Every farmer should own a select library of good Agricultural Books, as well as Agricultural Tools. *Knowledge* greatly increases the profits of farming."
JUST PUBLISHED,
NEW, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION
OF THE
VEGETABLES OF AMERICA,
Describing over eleven hundred varieties, how to raise them; with illustrations to the same, beautifully engraved.
"More comprehensive than any other work that has appeared in this country or Great Britain."—*Country Gentleman.*
"This volume will be considered as standard in regard to the subject on which it treats."—*Boston Cultivator.*
Sold by all principal booksellers and agents in the United States and Canada, and sent postpaid by the publishers. Price $5. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	March 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
City of London	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	April 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Lafayette	April 26	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

For New Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell	March 18	New-York	N. Orleans
Corsica	March 25	New-York	Havana*

*Via Nassau.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Cromwell*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Belgian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	6:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of city reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 102 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid, or would do chamber work or waiting; good city reference can be given; can be seen at No. 645 Hudson-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A thoroughly competent, reliable servant; is also a superior washer and ironer, neat and economical; has the highest references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; understands the care of children from their birth; sews neatly; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a neat competent girl, with good city reference, in the city or country. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes good bread and biscuit; good references; country preferred. Address No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and washing. Call at No. 175 West 29th-st., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No 130 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 178 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; she is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 3d-av., two doors from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and waiting; five years' city reference. Call at No. 105 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good city references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; city reference Call at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or chambermaid and nurse; best of city reference. Call at No. 342 4th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant cook; a very respectable woman and a first-class cook; has the best city reference; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PROtestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with washing and ironing; has city reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 135 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE or children's nurse and seamstress, by an American woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 West 20th-st., three pair of stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good references. Apply to No. 411 2d-av., second floor, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, in a small private family; has good city reference. Call at 123 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and washer and ironer; good city references can be given. Apply at No. 364 33d-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable girl; can be seen at her present employer's, who will recommend her, at No. 40 East 35th-st.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE SOUTH, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the "Freedmen's Bureau," No. 16 Court-st., corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn. Entrance, Joralemon-st.

A LADY WHO IS A PLAIN AND RAPID writer, wishes to obtain copying to do at her own residence, or would act as amanuensis, at reasonable terms. Address Mrs. H. R., corner Court and Union-st., Brooklyn.

INVALIDS.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED, Protestant person of intelligence and experience, a situation as companion and nurse to an invalid; best of references from a physician; or would accept any honorable position. Address Mrs. ALLEN, Station G Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening; has the best of city reference; will take no place only where a good gardener is wanted; has several prizes. Address M. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as a practical farmer and gardener; is trustworthy and competent; has good reference; thoroughly understands the care of horses and all farm stock; is married, with one in family. Address J. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young married man, who is competent to take charge of a first-class place, green-houses and graperies, as well as flower and vegetable gardens. Address D CORDIER, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or at Tompkinville Post-office, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by one who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 436 6th-av., harness-shop, or address M. B., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY KIND OF light business, by a young man 23 years of age, now in our employ as watch and clock repairer; we can recommend him as being perfectly honest, sober and industrious. Apply to CHAMPNEYS & SMITTEN, jewelers, No. 133 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and has lived eight years in one place. Can give the best of reference. Call at or address No. 437 West 25th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with one child; understands the growth of fruit, flowers and vegetables, under glass as well as in the open air. Satisfactory references to the same effect given. Address M. E. R., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; has very good reference; can milk, and is willing to assist in a garden. Inquire in the harness store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL workingman as farmer; understands the cultivation of all kinds of crops; also, the raising of stock; is a Protestant; wife a first-class diarywoman. Address D. A. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, steady man; has the best of references from his last employer. Leave a note at J. W. Wilson's livery-stable in 14th-st., near 6th-av., for J. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, with a private family, by one who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to country; has the best of reference from his last place. Address J. N., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, and willing to assist in gardening; has the best of city and country references. Address Y. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife, fully competent to take charge or work on a farm; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman; has long experience in city. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 855 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good place required. Inquire for M. H. D., at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man—single—as gardener; understands the care of green-house, graperies, &c. Address F. H. S., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address JOHN, No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as farmer; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call for or address W. G., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; city or country; good reference. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; city or country; lately landed; the best of reference. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman or groom; good city reference. Address No. 83 West 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS, PROTESTANTS, American, English, Scotch or German; one as cook only, thorough in her profession; the other as chambermaid and waitress; family, gentleman and wife; in Brooklyn, 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry; cars pass the house every ten minutes. Address, for two days, E. F. S., Box No. 3,748 New-York Post-office, with reference from last place.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE VEGETABLE GARdener; also, a gardener who understands laying out new places with flower-beds and ornamental trees; both must understand their business thoroughly. Call this day at No. 421½ Broadway, in the segar store. Inquire for Mr. HUSZAK.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A MAN and his wife; the man as coachman and good plain gardener, who is willing to make himself generally useful; the woman as good cook and laundress. Call at No. 17 Warren-st., Wednesday 15th between 1 and 3 o'clock, must come well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man; has a thorough knowledge of glass fruit, flowers and vegetables, and the laying out and improving a gentleman's place. Address, OLD, Pruner, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—A PROTESTANT single man, who can come well recommended from former employers, to go a few miles in the country; a permanent place for a good man. Apply at the store of Mason Brothers, Publishers, Nos. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER, AN UNMARRIED man, on a small place, seven miles from New-York, who understands the cultivation and propagation of flowers. Apply between 8½ and 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 Water-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, TO TAKE charge of a large house where six to eight servants are employed. Family small. No Irish need apply. None but first-class persons need answer this advertisement. BEN. HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

WANTED—A TIDY COLORED WOMAN FOR chambermaid and waitress, to go to the country, 12 miles from the city. Apply at Madison-square Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., Room No. 39, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and assist in gardening; must understand his business; best city reference required. Apply, for two days, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 47 South-st., third floor, front office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A GERMAN, (SINgle,) who speaks English, who is willing to make himself useful about a place, may address R. D. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office, with reference.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND COLLECTOR; one who is well acquainted with the city and Brooklyn lumber trade. Address, stating qualifications and views as to salary, F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO general housework for a very small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, capable, willing, and able to give good city references; none others need apply. Call at No. 48 Jane-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE AND A Protestant, as gardener, and to take care of a pair of horses, in Westchester County, near High Bridge. Apply at L. BODENBERGER'S, No. 175 William st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress. None need apply without the best of city reference. Call at No. 105 Madison-av. between the hours of 10 and 12, A. M.

WANTED—A PLAIN VEGETABLE GARDENER; single man preferred. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 131 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL IN AN AMERICAN family, to take care of children and make herself useful; good wages. Apply at No. 146 Waverly-place

BOY WANTED IN A DRUG-STORE, APply at No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

ENGINEER WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND practical civil engineer, who has experience in waterworks and can produce satisfactory references, can find employment for a length of time by applying to or addressing at JAMES B. TAYLOR'S office, No. 48 Pine-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock, during two weeks.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

FINANCIAL

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Two Dollars per Share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, with interest afterward till paid.

No transfer of stock can be made after March 27, without payment of this assessment.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GARRISONS' MINING COMPANY, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and other business, will be held at the office, No. 29 William-st., on MONDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock M.

PETROLEUM.

THE CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL..................$1,000,000.

Shares......$200,000. Par Value.........$5 00.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE................$2 50.

PRESIDENT.
VANCE STEWART, of Mercer County, Penn.

TREASURER.
E. G. JAMES, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY.
J. L. DARLINGTON, Westchester, Penn.

DIRECTORS:
VANCE STEWART, Mercer County, Penn.
JOHN E. LEONARD, Westchester, Penn.
D. C. FORNEY, Washington, D. C.
HENRY D. COOK, Washington, D. C.
SIMON CAMERON, Harrisburgh, Penn.
JOHN H. DIEHL, Philadelphia.
JOHN F. GRAFF, Philadelphia.
GEO. O. EVANS, Philadelphia.
JAMES DUFFY, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

The present and prospective value of the stock of this company, may be inferred from the fact that it owns a fee-simple interest in 473 (four hundred and seventy-three) acres of the richest tested oil territory in Venango County, believed by the most experienced oil men in that region, to be capable of producing a net annual income to the company, of one and a half million of dollars, or three times the entire cost of the stock, which would be equivalent to twenty-five per cent. a month on its subscription price, or, *one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum on its par value.*

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The basis on which the company rests, it is believed will make your investment, not only *safe*, but, prospectively, of *enormous value*, because, at the present price of oil, the company's annual receipts, without any further development, are forty thousand dollars, or 8 per cent. on the cost of the stock.

The President, Mr. Stewart, is one of the most practical and experienced oil operators in the State, and his residence, near the company's property, and general oversight of its management, is the best guarantee that no efforts will be spared to make the investment profitable.

Books of subscription are now open at the office of EVANS & WORDEN, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 71, where prospectus can be had and full particulars given. All communications promptly attended to.

Let none delay but subscribe at once.

EVANS & WORDEN,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 7.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of 20 acres, on south side, ¼ mile from Annadale Station, Long Island Railroad. Commands a fine view of the bay and surrounding country. Farm-house, necessary out-buildings, fruit trees, &c. Will be sold low to close an estate.

ALSO,

in immediate vicinity, a cottage containing eight rooms, with ¼ acre land, abundance of fruit. Apply to WM. A. COLE, Nos. 417 and 419 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and grounds No. 108 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.; house 25 by 46 and alley-way; lot 31 by about 200; rear fronting on Morris-av.; the grounds are well laid out, containing 35 fruit trees, grape vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, &c.; it is within two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad depot; the Orange horse cars pass in front every few minutes. For further particulars inquire of DAVID R. GARNISS, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAT AND COMMODIOUS COTtages, in the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point and 34th-st. ferries, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City of New-York, cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE AND nineteen acres of land, at Fairfield, Conn.; house is frame, built by days' work, 12 rooms, cellar under the whole house; laundry, &c.; marble mantels; house painted and decorated throughout in the best manner; hot and cold water throughout; bath-tub, water-closet, gas-fixtures, &c.; on the place is an abundance of fruit; grounds well shaded; large stable, chicken-house, gardener's cottage, gas-house, &c.; also, large fish-pond, stocked with fish; price $25,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., ABOUT five acres of land, adjoining the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, having a water front on the harbor, with dwelling-house, store, barn, tenement-house, and orchard thereon. The premises will be sold together or in three separate parcels, as may suit purchasers. If not disposed of before Thursday, the 16th day of March, 1865, it will on that day at 2 o'clock, be sold at public auction, on the premises. For particulars, apply to H. L. SACKETT, No. 69 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

A LARGE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house, 25x60, with a picture-gallery extension, 14x40, on Madison avenue, within three blocks of Madison-square. Will be sold for ($35,000) thirty-five thousand dollars; $11,000 cash, $4,000 in exchange, and $20,000 can remain at 6 per cent. for ten years. Address W. G. LEVISON, No. 188 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES K. POND, No. 586 Sixth-ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE farm, 34 acres, good house, carriage-house, &c., located on high ground on the White Plains' road, near Brownville, Harlem Railroad; only 20 miles from city; everything in complete order, free and clear; will exchange for good city property. Apply to
JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIVE OF A ROW OF sixteen brick three-story basement and cellar houses, 16x100 ft., all the modern improvements on Cuttings' Hill, East 41st-st. and 2d-av. Price $6,250; rent $700. A small payment down. C. O. BILLINGS, No. 200 East 4th-st. or J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine st. between 1 and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER LEAVING the city offers for sale very low his city residence on Murray Hill. The improvements are of the most elegant and costly description, with stable and extra ground in connection if desired. Improvements alone cost over $100,000 in gold. Address A. B., Box No. 3,709 Post-office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR OIL STOCKS—A neat and attractive country place on the shore of Staten Island, above Pottenville, and adjoining the railroad; four acres in fine cultivation, a neat cottage, a house for gardener, barn, stables, brewery, fish pond, bathing houses, fruit in great variety, &c. Address Box No. 2,174, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, NEW-Jersey, 23 acres or more land; is good; choice fruit; a splendid building site. Apply to J. M. DENNIS, No. 55 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR building or other purposes, on the corner of West Broadway and Walker-st. Lot 50x80 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD—A VERY DESIRAble residence, consisting of a large double house, with one acre of land, ¼ of a mile from the depot. Furniture will be sold if desired. Price $13,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone high-stoop house. No. 165 West 28th-st.; neighborhood first-rate; price $18,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT MOUNT VERNON—A SUperior dwelling convenient for a genteel family, with eight bedrooms and gas throughout; grounds handsomely decorated and in best location. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J. For particulars apply to J. R. MERRICK & SON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York, or
L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND ON 11th-st., near Dry Dock-st., 100 feet front by 96 feet deep, well adapted for building or mechanical purposes. Inquire of WM. SIMPSON, No. 348 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON North River, containing nearly two blocks, with a frontage of 520 feet on the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad. Location unsurpassed for pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Several suites of large, airy rooms can be had with board; also, to let, with private table, part of a furnished house, suitable for a large family. Apply at or address SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY of six adults, three children and two servants, desire board at a farm-house—near the salt water preferred. Location must be of easy access to the city. Address, with full particulars, J. M. T., Box No. 2,449 Post-office New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENtleman, wife and child, in a pleasant location, within one hour from city; Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, J. R. W., Box No. 424 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE middle of April, rooms with board for a gentleman and wife, child (one year old) and nurse, between Lexington and 6th avs., 20th and 35th sts. Address P. H. R., care of Messrs. Van Winkle & Winans, 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, not further up than Tarrytown. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

BOARD, $7 TO $14 PER WEEK, AT DUPONT HOUSE, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location; a few minutes' walk from Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman all night.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, with $5,000 or $10,000 cash, or undoubted credit to this amount, to take charge of the manufacture and sale of an article for the jobbing-trade. Sales large. Business secured by patent and already established. A regular dry-goods commission business being contemplated, a party familiar with that trade would be preferred. Apply to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

ANY MERCHANT OR MANUFACTURER having $20,000 worth of merchandise, and willing to make an exchange, will find it to his interest to call this day or to-morrow, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on JAMES O'FLYN, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., No. 5 Gilsey Buildings, who will give all particulars.

$800 WILL BUY A NEAT, PLEASANT, cash business, requiring but little more capital. May be made to pay a very large per centum. Address, for interview, CASH, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY Will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-HORSE ENGINE, WITH boiler and fixtures complete. For further particulars inquire at the Neptune Iron Works, foot of 8th-st., East River, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of PEYTON & JOHNSTON, in retail dry goods, is this day dissolved.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore, and settle the accounts of the late firm.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1865.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE BY THE load or room. H. G. HAEGER, No. 378 6th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Yonkers; on high ground, with splendid views of the Palisades, Hudson River, New-York, Jersey City and Staten Island. There are about 4 acres of land, tastefully and artistically laid out in lawns, garden, &c., with a large supply of the choicest fruits under glass and in garden; about 200 fruit and shade trees. The house is built in the best manner, with hollow walls; 18 rooms; hot and cold water throughout; gas throughout, and all the modern improvements; large stable; ice-house filled; rooms for gardener, &c.; large grapery, 50x25 feet, with choice and rare fruit in bearing. Will be sold with or without furniture. This is an opportunity seldom offered to purchase a first-class residence, in one of the most fashionable villages in the vicinity of New-York.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on the Sound shore at Orienta, 2½ miles from the depot at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. The property consists of about 35 acres of land finely improved and well fruited, the whole being inclosed with a substantial sea wall. The dwelling is a large brick mansion, about 48x58, with all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage-house, &c., are all nearly new, large and convenient, and the advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, are unrivaled. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 40 minutes from the city, on the Jamaica Road, Long Island; one of the best places on the market; mansion 42x48; built of wood and filled in with brick, and very complete with all modern improvements; stable and outbuildings ample and roomy; grounds beautiful; fruit and shade abundant; hot and cold grapery and green-house, together with 5 acres of choice land, on high ground and with commanding views, &c. Price $25,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST HOMESTEAD IN the village of Plainfield, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from the depot, containing about thirty acres, with first-rate farm-house and extensive outbuildings, all in good order; plenty of shade; fine apple orchard and other fruit in abundance; splendid pond of water in view from the house, and has a fine stream of never-failing water on it; price $18,000. Address Box No. 230 Post-office, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—The hotel known as the Mansion House, containing twenty-five good rooms, with outbuildings, garden, &c., on the main street, adjacent to the Passaic River; communication with New-York nearly every hour in the day. Also, a plot of fifty acres of land, within half a mile of the above premises, will be sold, or rented on reasonable terms. Apply to J. W. DOW or WILLIAM STEPHENS, Belleville, N. J., or to J. B. CODDINGTON, No. 78 Broad-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—FOR SALE, EIGHT substantial three-story modern brick houses in Greene-st., between Spring and Prince sts., covering a front of 150 feet, with a large space in the rear for a manufactory, to which the location is well adapted. This property now pays more than 16 per cent. on the price asked, and with proper improvement on the rear, can be made to pay much larger. Apply to MILLER & BARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. The house is large and elegant, containing all the modern improvements; grounds consisting of seven acres, highly improved, and unsurpassed for beauty by anything on the river; garden, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees; stable, coach-house, coachman's dwelling, &c. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., 43 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—35 ACRES IN FIRST-RATE order, short distance from New-York; cost $23,000, will be sold for $15,000; fruit, shrubbery, &c.; also 24 acres for $1,800; hunting and fishing; also 49½ acres; good buildings, soil loam, fit for market farm. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., and five other places. (Cut out for reference.)

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN FINE BUILDING sites, on and near New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, and on Clinton and Washington-av. and Heights; 250 lots in East Brooklyn, a bargain. Apply at No. 4 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

$13,000.—A GOOD FARM OF 140 ACRES, divided into meadow, arable and woodland, 2½ miles from Sing Sing depot, for sale; large barns, granaries, and outbuildings; 1,000 fruit trees, two-thirds of them in bearing; good house and well; water running to house and barn; will keep 30 head of cattle. Inquire at Sing Sing Post-office, for B. A. WASHBURN.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A GOOD HOUSE, 12 rooms, large barn and stable on a 1½ acre lot. Fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, five minutes' walk from ferry and steamboat landing. If not sold soon will be let either furnished or unfurnished. Also a good house and 14 acres of land about one mile from the village. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, Astoria.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE TWO houses and lots on Warren-st., near 5th-av., south side; lots 20x100; houses first-class, brick, 20x40, three stories, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar; contain all modern improvements, gas fixtures; price $6,000 each; terms easy. Apply J. O. HARGER, *Times* Publication Office.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR SALE—AT Stratford, Conn., on the Sound, a country residence with about one acre of land, house entirely new, with modern improvements; 42x48 feet, French roofs, stable, garden, &c. Cost about $28,000, can be bought for $21,500. Two and a half hours from New-York by New Haven Railroad. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY, an elegant and modern brick house, containing 15 rooms, with about two acres of ground, tastefully laid out and pleasantly located, near the depot; will be sold very low; price $13,500. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or ED. P. BEACH, No. 279 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TUBBY HOOK—ON THE Kingsbridge Road, within five minutes' walk of the depot, a house and outbuildings, with 2½ acres of land. House in complete order, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c. Garden well stocked with all kinds of the best fruits. Price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, TWO SPLENdid houses, built regardless of cost, Nos. 8 and 10 East 38th-st.; solid walnut stairs from basement to attic; also dumb-waiter, and heated with steam; also, No. 4 to lease, with mirrors and gas-fixtures. Apply on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Located at Great Barrington, Mass., within five minutes of railroad, churches, &c., consisting of 102 acres of choice land, all under cultivation except 4 acres in wood; good substantial house, with 18 rooms, abundance of fruit, &c. Price, $15,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement house No. 34 Morton-st., near Hudson-st.; contains gas, water, bath-room, range, and sewer-pipe connection; lot 27 feet by 90 feet; house 23 feet by 40 feet; terms to suit. Inquire of T. J. TAYLOR, Attorney, &c., No. 33 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, about three miles from Passaic Bridge Station, on Erie Railway; brick house and frame outhouses; about nine acres of land attached; will be sold cheap; horse railroad expected to run near the door. Apply to G. H. WARD, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—Two or three fine residences, with from three to five acres of land attached. Also, unimproved lots, containing two to six acres each. Apply to
T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick houses, with brown-stone basements, on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; possession at once, Apply on the premises, or to
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 31 acres, well fruited, berries, &c.; new buildings, good river view, one mile by turnpike from steamboat landing. Price $13,000. Address Box No. 14, Post-office, Nyack, New-York. Also, 17 acres adjoining, at $100 per acre.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANTLY SITUATED, handsome house No. 73 2d-place, Brooklyn, 17 minutes by Court-st. railroad from Fulton Ferry; modern improvements; lot 21½ by 133 feet; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of the 2d-av.; street paved and sewered; two-thirds can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to W. H. KING, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brick dwelling-house No. 44 9th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25 by 55 feet; lot one-half the block; not leasehold. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, nine rooms, two acres, carriage house, stable, summer house and abundance of fruit, fine view, ten minutes from depot. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 180 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERry, a large well-built store, 75x100 feet, now used for pork packing and storage; price $50,000; rented for nine per cent. on price; a stock or dairy farm within fifty miles of New-York would be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS FOR SALE—Fine house, with about 20 city lots, beautifully laid out, with fruit and evergreens; location and view unsurpassed; easy access by horse-cars every ten minutes. For further particulars, address L. M. S., Box No. 4,531 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, THE COUNtry seat of the late S. P. Ayres, containing about 10 acres, near the depot, and in view of the Sound; shade and fruit trees in abundance; hot-house, valuable outbuildings; dwelling completely furnished; possession 1st April or May. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60, beautifully frescoed throughout, West 23d-st. Also, on 14th, 27th, 30th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 46th and 47th sts.; $10,000 to $45,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE cottage on Locust-av., with one acre of land, fruit, &c., in full view of the Sound; only $7,000; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST 47TH-ST., 60 FEET west of Broadway, three-story brick, in good order; price, $8,000. Possession May. VANWINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway, or on the premises, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARM OF 180 acres for sale, three miles from Rahway, N. J. Good buildings, land well improved. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 74 Grove-st. Apply to JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 59 University-place, corner 12th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 40 First-place, Brooklyn, in complete order. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—LOcated on the Hudson River, about 10 miles north of Poughkeepsie, convenient to railroad depot, containing about 34 acres of land well fenced, and stocked with fruit trees of all kinds in full bearing. The house is large, situated on high commanding ground; gives a delightful view of the river, mountains and the surrounding scenery of the country. The gate-house, carriage-house, barns, sheds, ice-house and other buildings are all first-class, built of the best materials, in the most substantial manner, and finished in a style equal to any. The place will be sold with the furniture in the house, together with the horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., &c., if desired; or if a suitable tenant could be procured, will be rented. Price $35,000; from $15,000 to $20,000 can remain on the place. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN T. BANKER, Esq., Cashier Hanover Bank, or Cashier City Bank of Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE country seat on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and the same distance from the opening of the Highlands; 155 acres. It has one mile of gravelly beach. The pleasure grounds are extensive and the views superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. No description can give one a correct idea of the property. It must be seen. Those who know its formation, natural advantages and beauty, think it superior to any place on the river. If the above be not sold by the 20th of March, the house, furnished, and out-buildings pertaining thereto, garden and fruit, will be offered to let for the Summer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

NOTICE.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Philip Dater, situate on the turnpike road, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, will be sold at auction, by order of the Executors, in the early part of April next, due notice of which will be given in the several papers. This sale will afford a most excellent opportunity for those wishing to secure villa sites at a convenient distance from the city. Maps are now being prepared, and will be ready for delivery, at the office of the undersigned, ten days previous to the sale. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. No. 5½ Pine-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISland, containing 218 acres, 38 miles from New-York, by Long Island Railroad, at South Dix Hills; easy access to Railroad; 70 acres peach trees in bearing, 20 acres apple orchard, 50 acres woodland; the balance of the land in a high state of cultivation; a peach nursery containing 20,000 trees; good house and out buildings, barns and sheds; a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at COMBES & NIX, No. 389 West-st., Washington market. Also, a small farm of 12½ acres, two miles from Long Island Railroad, with a good house. Apply as above.

AN ELEGANT STATEN ISLAND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the south side, fronting on Richmond-av., 1½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, over fine macadamized road along the shore at the Narrows and past Fort Richmond. The ground slopes toward the sea, and overlooks the lower bay, the Nevisink hills and lights, Sandy Hook, Coney Island, and the Atlantic Ocean. The house is a fine Italian villa, arranged in the most commodious manner, with modern improvements; 6 or 15 acres of land, out-houses, stables, &c., all in complete order. For full description, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE, CORNER OF 85th-st. and 11th-av.; a modern house of 13 rooms, including bathroom, with hot and cold water; also, a conservatory communicating with the parlor; carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings, with eight lots of ground, highly improved as a fruit and flower garden, containing a grape-house, rose-house, &c.; near the Central Park, half block from Broadway. Price $30,000; or I will sell the building and two lots, with the use of the whole premises, for $9,500. Apply on the premises. Access by 8th-av. cars to 84th-st. GEO. WARNER.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places on the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh, (being the place lately owned by C.S. McKnight,) adjacent to the residence of J. T. Headly, containing 22 acres; large brick house, situated in a fine oak grove, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson; house replete with all modern improvements for convenience and elegance; carriage-house, barn, &c., all of brick, and all in complete order; fruit and ornamental trees; everything to make it a first-class residence; in a healthy and most delightful locality. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or JOHN MORISON, Lander-st., Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON Prospect-st., Orange, N. J., with three or six acres of land, one hour from the city; trains every hour; house nearly new, with all modern improvements; size, about 35x45 feet, with piazza all round; has 12 rooms. The place has on it over 200 fruit trees of the best varieties, and an abundance of small fruit; also a beautiful grove of forest trees and running water. Apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STABLE AND ONE ACRE of land, on Mansion-square, Poughkeepsie, with furniture if desired. The house is built of brick; size, 34x44; extension, 20x30; has gas, bath, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted throughout; the grounds are stocked with the choicest fruit, and in full bearing. Apply to E. P. DICKIE, No. 154 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house and lot No. 12 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 22 by 60; lot half the block. The house has all modern improvements, with bath and water closet on the second and third stories. The house is in good order; location desirable. Possession May 1. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESant-square, brick house three stories and basement; lot 19x50; house 19x40, with heater, gas and water throughout, in complete order. Price $8,500; a portion may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of E. S. HALSTED or J. P. KNAPP, No. 52 Murray-st., from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY SITUated on Croton Lake, about three miles from Mount Kisco Station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing 85 acres of good land, with good buildings and plenty of fruits. For further particulars apply to GEORGE M. McKEEL, on the premises, or to A. H. HAVILAND, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE CONtaining seven rooms, with cellar, barn, granary, &c., with three acres of land, near the station, Cranford, New Jersey, on the Central Railroad, one hour from the city and convenient for business men; price $3,500 or $300. Also, to let, a farm house, with 10 acres of land; price $250. Apply to N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE PRETtiest place in the State of New-Jersey, and only six miles from the city. For a gentleman doing business in the city this is a chance rarely to be met with. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH H. DUKES, No. 29 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 9 and 10.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, TWO acres handsomely laid out, all in good order, 40 minutes from City Hall by rail, 10 minutes' walk from depot; location high and healthy; fine view; to be sold immediately at a sacrifice; price $5,900. Address or call, after 12 o'clock, on E. A., Columbian Insurance Company, Wall and Nassau sts.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A GENteel country residence, with about six acres of good land, well fruited and pleasantly situated, two minutes' walk from depot, at Jamaica, L. I. View of premises and full particulars of J. A. S. SIMONSON, Executor, No. 196 Fulton-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE in East New-York; house contains ten rooms, with all modern improvements; part of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JAMES R. POND, No. 586 6th-av., or No. 180 Bleecker-st.

30,000 ACRES, IN WEST VIRGINIA, at about $8 per acre, if bought entire; terms favorable; title clear; reports of Geologist and Engineer, surface show of oil, heavy timber, bituminous coal, salt, iron. Address OLD DOMINION, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PLACE UPON THE banks of the Hudson, 100 miles from the city, admirably adapted for a Summer boarding-house; house will accommodate twenty-four boarders; can always be filled; three acres of land. Refer to
THOS. LORD, No. 13 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW BROWN-STONE houses, nearly completed, on 38th-st., near Park-av. The location is very desirable and the houses first-class, and will be finished about the 1st of April. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-stoop house and lot No. 155 Lexington-av., with modern improvements; lot 22x100. Apply on the premises, or at No. 187 Bowery. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., TEN MILES by rail from New-York, a pleasant cottage; 10 rooms, good barn, ice-house, plenty of fruit; four acres. Price, $4,500. PALMER & SMITH, No. 42 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, NO. 187 ADELPHI-st., Brooklyn, lot 25x125 feet; shed suitable for stable on rear of lot; price $3,600. Apply to T. CROCKER, No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A country seat at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, one mile from depot; contains 35 acres. Apply to CLARK & STEBBINS, No. 6 Fletcher-st., from 10 to 12.

CENTRE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.—A business property for sale at a low price; one or more lots and stores, as may be desired.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story brick house on Classon-av., near Bergen-st., Brooklyn; gas fixtures sold with the house. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE COTTAGES, PLEASantly situated at Port Richmond, Staten Island; also, several lots of ground. Apply to
HENRY BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

FOR SALE FOR $20,000—A NEW THREE-story and basement brick house, 25 by 80; lot 25 by 100; situated up town on 3d-av. Inquire of WM. E. FISCHER, No. 78 William-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH from one to three acres, beautifully located near Maplewood Station. Apply at the drug-store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SAW-MILL AND grist-mill, carriage-shop with machinery, blacksmith-shop, dwelling-houses, barns, &c. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

LEASE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE of a first-class building on Broadway, below Maiden-lane; 12 years to run. Building all leased to good tenants. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$3,800—A COUNTRY PLACE, ONE hour from city; two acres; plenty of fruit; plain house, 9 rooms; large carriage house. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN 14TH-ST., near 6th-av.; price $20,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER.—STORES, BASEMENTS AND rooms, close to the great business centre of Broadway and Canal-st.; No. 248 Canal-st., between Elm and Centre, store, with extra front, having a large window on each side of the door, opposite Earle's Hotel; possession 1st of May; No. 99 Walker-st., in same block, newly fitted, first floor and basement; possession immediately. A well-lighted room, with ten windows, on the corner of Canal and Elm sts.; one long room, extending from Canal to Walker-st., 25x130; small rooms, with skylights, &c.; power steady; 1 to 20-horse. To let by P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
BUILDINGS NOS. 62, 64 AND 66 BROADWAY,
unsurpassed in the city for light or ventilation.

These buildings are now undergoing extensive improvements and alterations, and will be ready for occupation on 1st May next.

These buildings are opposite the Board of Brokers, on New-st.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
BUILDING, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.,
ADJOINING THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MAY 1, IN South 1st-st., Jersey City, near the Park, in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to Chambers-st. Ferry, a new three-story basement, high stoop, brick house, with all modern improvements; has gas fixtures and an excellent cellar; rent for the six months $400; it will be let only to a small neat family without children. Apply to W. B. WATKINS, No. 62 Reade-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in 42d-st., to let for six months to a very small, careful family only. It is near Broadway, in perfect order and every way suited for a gentleman's home. Rent $150 per month. Also, large furnished house in 25th-st., near 4th-av., suitable for a private boarding-house. Rent $3,000 per annum. H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 71 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH TO LET—The residence of the undersigned, corner of Montgomery and Clinton sts., Newburgh, containing 17 rooms, handsomely furnished. The house is nearly new and is supplied with every desirable convenience. The garden contains a variety of fruit and flowers. View of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Possession immediately. W. E. WARREN, 45 South-st.

TO LET—AT MAMARONECK, (ON NEW-HAVEN Railroad,) 21 miles from the city, a large double old-fashioned house, and farm of over fifty acres, with barns, stables, &c. The railroad runs through rear of farm, house ten minutes' walk from the depot; possession 1st of April. Apply from 11 till 4, to E. F. De LANCEY, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORES IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts., 12 or 25 feet wide, and from 75 to 110 feet deep, fronting on both Broadway and 6th-av., with or without basements of same size. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON PROSPECT hill, Brooklyn, for six months, combining country and city advantage, with modern improvements; on car route about twenty minutes from Fulton ferry; there is a garden and stable attached. Apply to A. P. WELLS, No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, WATER-front, Huntington Harbor, L. I.—Two large joining houses; 26 rooms; $300 each; six acres; two gardens; orchard. Price $10,000. WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR Fort Hamilton, fronting on New-York Bay. There are four acres of ground, with fruit trees, ice-house, (filled,) barns, good bathing, &c. Apply to
CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story house in 43d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., well furnished, to be let for six months. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS, No. 506 Broadway, up stairs, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board; beautiful location; horse cars every fifteen minutes from Hoboken ferries; Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av., Hudson City, New-Jersey.
MRS. ACKERMAN.

ONE OR TWO ENTIRE FLOORS, UNFURNISHED, in a spacious house up town, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing a private table and an exclusive home. Address D. D., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, FOR ONE or more years, a large and elegant brown-stone mansion in 22d-st., near Broadway. Apply, from 10 to 12, at CLARK & STEBBINS', No 6 Fletcher-st.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR SNUG Harbor, one elegant residence, completely furnished. Abundance of fruit and vegetables of all kinds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN 38th-st., near Lexington-av., to a gentleman and wife, without children Inquire of owner, No. 346 2d-av., near 20th-st.; reference given and required.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ONE house and grounds, $900; one at $750; one at $700, and one at $500. One cottage for sale, $4,500. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FARM HOUSE for six months, with carriage-house and stables; nice grounds; plenty of fruit; near the depot. J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—IN 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND and 6th avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet front; $3,350.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL SELECT FAMILY, half of house No. 159 West 38th-st.; rent $500; the furniture would be sold, if wanted.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED LARGE BACK PARLOR and hall bedroom, suitable for two or three gentlemen, at No. 142 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av.; without board; house first-class.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d av. One office on third floor, 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, in West 10th-st., for six months, from May 1. Inquire of L. BUXTON, No. 96 Warren-st., Irving Savings Institute.

STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 175 DUANE-st., near Greenwich, to let; will be altered before May to suit tenant. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 120 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE KEMBLE BUILDing, corner of Whitehall and Bridge sts. A very desirable position for commission merchants.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NO. 36 East 13th-st., from 1st May next. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

SUMMER RESIDENCE WANTED—TO hire, with the privilege of buying; a comfortable house in the country, not in village, with an acre or more of land, at a moderate rent for a small family; with not less than fourteen rooms, with kitchen range, &c., &c., within one and a half hour from down town. Address Box No 3,098 New-York Post-office, with full description, including dimensions of house, locality, with terms, &c.

WANTED—A COMMODIOUS ROOM, OR ROOMS, or store, for a select school, on Broadway, between 27th and 34th sts., or on the cross streets, between 5th and 6th avs., same neighborhood. Apply to C. B. C., No. 1,242 Broadway, hall door.

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, by a gentleman, wife and one child, a little girl, three or four rooms on second floor, with improvements; location below 10th-st.; rent not to exceed $300. Address H., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—AN OFFICE, BASEMENT or first floor front, suitable for the exchange brokerage business in neighborhood of Wall and Broad sts. Address Box No. 3,234 Post-office, stating terms and location, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR first-class boarders; location between 8th and 24th sts., west of Broadway. Address Mrs. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANTED for boarders, in Brooklyn, on the Heights, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Address H. M. A., Box 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, BY THE YEAR, A SUIT OF unfurnished apartments, for a small family, with arrangements for a private table. Address APARTMENTS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WITHIN fifteen miles of New-York for a year; rent from $700 to $1,000. Address, stating full particulars, to B., Box No. 2,047 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF FIVE WISH to rent the second story and basement of a house in a desirable locality, not above 3 th-st. Address or call on LAURENCE, No. 122 Beekman-st.

HOUSE WANTED—A GENTEEL, THREE-story house, in a good neighborhood, by a small family; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address Box No. 3,793 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE HUDson River, between Yonkers and Tarrytown. Price not over $12,000. Address Box No. 1,870 Post-office.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against a balance due from the United States to Frederick Ray, late seaman, deceased, are hereby notified to present such claims, with proper vouchers, to this office, within four months from this date.—March 13, 1865.

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, Fourth Auditor.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STS.; ALSO, ON LEONARD-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHURCH-ST. AND THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND CHURCH-ST., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The two lots of land, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway, extending through to, and fronting on Crosby-st., being 50 feet in width by 200 feet in depth.

ALSO,

The two lots on Leonard-st., northeast corner of Church-st. (with the buildings thereon,) and known as Nos. 65 and 67 Leonard-st., being 40 feet on Leonard-st. and 50 feet on Church-st.

ALSO,

The lot, with buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Franklin and Church sts., known as No. 97 Franklin-st., being 25 feet on Franklin and 75 feet on Church-st.

The title is perfect; free of incumbrance.
Full abstracts of title will be furnished.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or five years, at six per cent. interest per annum.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE BY HENRY H. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c.,
THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 132 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, collection of rare paintings and costly parlor ornaments, china, silver, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 31 Liberty-st.
SPECIAL SALE OF
CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK,
By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 6 Barclay-st., next the Astor House, the stock of one of the largest dealers in the city, consisting in part of elegant parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture en suite, superb rosewood wardrobes, black walnut do., library, one secretary, book-cases, buffets, extension dining tables, centre, fancy and work tables, hall-stands, lounges, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus and a general assortment of desirable goods, which will be on exhibition the day previous to sale. Goods can be boxed for shipping at reasonable charge, or left on the storage free of charge, until April 30.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST FORTY-SECOND-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
42D-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots on south side of East 42d-st., 295 feet east of 3d-av., known as Nos. 142 and 144; No. 142 is 25x30 feet. No. 144 is 25x25 feet with an extension of 12x15 feet; lots 25x98.9.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY (Thursday) March 16, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Fulton, Astor, Columbia, Park, Etna, Corn Exchange, Greenwich, Harmony, Peoples, Rutgers, and Resolute Fire Insurance Companies' Stocks. ALSO Western Union Telegraph, United States Telegraph, Idaho Gold and Silver Star Gold and Silver Mining Companies' Stocks, Third-avenue Railroad Bonds, Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Bonds, and Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Bonds, New-York and New Haven Railroad and Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Companies' Stocks, &c.
REGULAR STOCK SALES, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
STOCK AUCTIONEERS & BROKERS.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Large sale of handsome furniture, pianos, &c.: 4 rosewood pianos, 7-octave, 3 cottage pianos, 3 pier and one mantel mirror, 5 rosewood and walnut parlor suites, wardrobes, centre and extension tables, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, chairs, buffets, china, plated ware, 7 sewing machines, bedding, &c., carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also one splendid Axminster carpet, 106 yards, 2 sets harness, saddles, blankets, barrel arrowroot, &c., &c.

SALE OF CANNON.—BY AUTHORITY OF THE Navy Department, there will be sold at public auction, on the 20th of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Navy-yard, New-York, eighty (80) CONDEMNED CANNON. These cannon will be sold by the pound, one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns, which must be done within ten days after the sale, at the expense of the purchaser. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.
A. LUDLOW CASE,
For Commd't.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF TENEMENT PROPERTY ON EAST ELEVENTH-ST.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, March 17, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., the four-story brick tenement-house, No. 129 East 11th st.; lot 25x94.8, with a three-story brick house in the rear, two stores in front, and all well rented; income of the two buildings, $960. Two-thirds on mortgage. Sale positive.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY, Book Trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, AT 7 o'clock.—SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—singly and in quantities—all fresh stock. Catalogues ready.
MONDAY, March 20, and the following days, at 5 o'clock P. M., Mr. WOODWARD'S GREAT SALE OF COINS, being the largest ever held in this country, comprising the gems from no less than six important and well-known collections.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their Office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 20th inst., from Producers, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with pure unskimmed Country Milk. Satisfactory evidence will be required as to the ability of parties to furnish the quantity without default at the times specified, and the proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons under their signatures for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be furnished on application to the Commissioners at their office.
S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 20th inst., for the delivery, during this month, of 500 tons coal at Fort Schuyler, and 500 tons at Willet's Point. The coal is to be the best quality of anthracite, stove and egg sizes, and is to be delivered on the docks free of expenses to the Government. The contractor can, however, avail himself of the privilege of having the coal hoisted by the teams at the posts, at the current rate of unloading by the ton.

Bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that, in case their bids are accepted, they will, within two days thereafter, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $3,000, to deliver the coal. Payment for each cargo in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the posts. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. Bids should be indorsed
"Proposals for Coal,"
and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

FALL IN GOLD! FALL IN GOLD!
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
TEAS AND COFFEES.
NEW CROP TEAS OF LATEST IMPORTATION.
The entire wholesale stock of the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Amounting to
FROM $500,000 TO $1,000,000,
OFFERED AT RETAIL AT NO. 45 VESEY-ST.
The Company are now selling Good
OOLONG at 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 15 per pound.
MIXED, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 20 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
HYSON, IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, Best, $1 25 per pound.
COFFEES, (Ground,) 20, 25, 30, 35; Best, 45 cents per pound.
FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, 35 cents per pound.
THE COMPANY MAKE NO DEVIATION IN PRICE.
These Teas are all chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
GROUND COFFEE, 20, 30, 35, 40; Best, 45 cents per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 35 cents per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Especial attention is given to the Coffee Department, in which we DEFY COMPETITION!
Consumers can save
FROM 50 CENTS TO $1 PER POUND
by purchasing of the Company. Now is the time to
LAY IN YOUR STOCK.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 45 Vesey-st.

FALL IN GOLD! FALL IN GOLD!
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
TEAS AND COFFEES.
NEW CROP OF TEAS OF LATEST IMPORTATION.
The entire wholesale stock of the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Amounting to
FROM $500,000 TO $1,000,000,
OFFERED AT RETAIL, AT NO. 45 VESEY-ST.
The Company are now selling good
OOLONG at 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 15 per pound.
MIXED, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 20 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
HYSON, IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER; Best, $1 25 per pound.
COFFEES, (Ground,) 20, 25, 30, 35; Best, 45 cent per pound.
FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, 35 cents per pound.
THE COMPANY MAKE NO DEVIATION IN PRICE.
These Teas are all chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
GROUND COFFEE, 20, 30, 35, 40; Best, 45 cents per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 35 cents per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Especial attention is given to the Coffee Department, in which we DEFY COMPETITION!
Consumers can save
FROM 50 CENTS TO $1 PER POUND
by purchasing of the Company. Now is the time to
LAY IN YOUR STOCK.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 45 Vesey-st.

FALL IN GOLD! FALL IN GOLD!!
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
TEAS AND COFFEES.
NEW CROP TEAS OF LATEST IMPORTATION.
The entire wholesale stock of the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Amounting to
FROM $500,000 to $1,000,000,
OFFERED AT RETAIL AT NO. 45 VESEY-ST.
The Company are now selling good
OOLONG at 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 15 per pound.
MIXED, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 20 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best $1 25 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10; Best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10; Best, $1 25 per pound.
HYSON IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER; Best, $1 25 per pound.
COFFEES, (Ground,) 20, 25, 30, 35; Best, 45 cents per pound.
FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, 35 cents per pound.
THE COMPANY MAKE NO DEVIATION IN PRICE.
These Teas are all chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
GROUND COFFEE, 20, 30, 35, 40; Best, 45 cents per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 35 cents per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Especial attention is given to the Coffee Department, in which we DEFY COMPETITION!
Consumers can save
FROM 50 CENTS TO $1 PER POUND
by purchasing of the Company. Now is the time to
LAY IN YOUR STOCK.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 45 Vesey-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tones and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.
Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1 .... $600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3 375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5 225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave 125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave 100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Æolian Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A FEW YOUNG LADIES and gentlemen having good voices and some knowledge of music, are wanted for a volunteer double quartette. They shall be introduced to the best of practice. None need apply who will not attend promptly and regularly. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A TENOR WHO reads and sings well, and is acquainted with the Liturgy of the Episcopal Church. Address QUINTETTE, Box No. 4,495 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR ORGAN, a very sweet-toned and perfect instrument, built by Henry Erben; has five stops, mahogany case, and is a beautiful piece of furniture. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR, Yonkers, or No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

ORGANIST WANTED—IN A PROTESTANT Church in Brooklyn. One fully competent to take charge of the music, may address, giving real name, R. D. C., Box No. 177 Times Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—AT $300, $325 AND $375, which I guarantee cannot be bought less than $400 to $500 elsewhere. Guarantees unlimited. Old ones taken in exchange. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 Broadway.

CARD.—TO PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.—You are invited to call on or address CHAMBERS & GABLER, who have removed to their new Piano Factory, No. 14 6th-st., New-York.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE-TONED organ, of Erben's build, eight stops, suitable for church or parlor. Address J. H. V., Jersey City P. O.

$100. A SECOND-HAND PIANO, MADE by Nuns & Clark, for $100; a cottage upright, $150. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

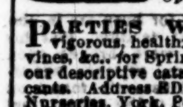
MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS AND FOUNDRY,
NOS. 135 TO 143 CENTRE, AND 324 TO 356 WEST 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
(Office No. 137 Centre-st.)

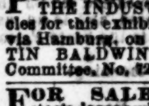
SMITH'S SEED STORE.
(Established upwards of 40 years.)
NO. 65 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK.
A carefully selected assortment of choice
GARDEN, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
of latest growth.
Orders by mail promptly filled. JOSEPH SMITH.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
MAN LOST.
ALFRED S. JONES, a resident of Islip, L. I., forty years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, somewhat round-shouldered, brown hair and whiskers, hazel eyes, and one upper front tooth missing. When last seen, which was on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at the corner of John-st. and Broadway, he had on a heavy gray beaver overcoat, gray pants, fine white shirt and dark fur cap. He had with him $700 in greenbacks.
The above reward will be paid for any information that leads to his recovery, by application to GARNER & CO., Nos. 61 and 63 Worth-st., corner of Church, New-York.

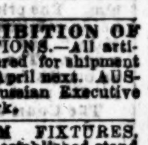
LEAKY ROOFS CURED—with RUBBER PAINT, 1 to 1½ cents per foot, according to condition, and warranted. No. 506 Grand-st.; No. 5 Beekman-st.; No. 153 Bowery; No. 375 9th-av.; No. 508 8th-av.; No. 48 8th-av.; No. 36 Pine-st., Room No. 13; No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.



COOKING
ACADEMY.
NO. 90 FOURTH-AVE.,
Opposite 11th-st.
Open from 10 to 4 P. M.



PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE vigorous, healthy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, &c., for Spring planting, are invited to examine our descriptive catalogue, which we mail to all applicants. Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., Central Nurseries, York, Penn.

PRUSSIAN GENERAL EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRIES OF ALL NATIONS.—All articles for this exhibition should be delivered for shipment via Hamburg, on or before the 13th of April next. AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., Agents Prussian Executive Committee, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BAR-ROOM FIXTURES, stock, lease and good-will of the old established stand No. 215 Bowery, doing an excellent business, and only sold on account of the ill-health of the proprietor. For terms, inquire of GEORGE EARLE, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st.

MEETINGS.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
A meeting of the Christian Commission will be held (D. V.) at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 19th instant. Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D.D., will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. George J. Mingins and Rev. Chaplain McCabe. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," will be sung by Chaplain McCabe, and "Your Mission," by Mr. P. Philips. Tickets may be had at the Offices of the Commission, No. 30 Bible House; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House; Crowen's, No. 842 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; and Carters, No. 530 Broadway; Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Boston Tract Society, No. 15 Bible House; American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.
A special meeting of the Society will be held at their rooms, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, 1865, at 8 o'clock, when the
HON. FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
will read a paper on "The Production and Consumption of Cotton." WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Recording Secretary.

SCIENCE AND ART.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union Building. Principal topic, "Musical Instruments." Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
B. GARVEY, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

WILL MRS. CATHARINE DOYLE REPORT her place of residence to the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., and oblige her friends.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
HAMLET.
THURSDAY, MARCH 16,
being the NINETY-FIFTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE
and LAST
BUT FIVE
will be presented
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 18,
THE LAST GRAND MATINEE
of
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 18,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
WITH Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
in his great role of
MYLES NA COPALEEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open 7¼. Curtain rises 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 16,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the distinguished artist,
DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
who will appear for the first time this season as
NARCISSE RAMEAU,
in the renowned tragic drama, in five acts, entitled
NARCISSE,
OR THE
LAST OF THE POMPADOUR.
The cast comprising the full strength of the company.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has been able to effect an engagement of
TWELVE NIGHTS
with the gifted and favorite artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 20, 1865,
when she will appear in her celebrated characters of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAM VINE,
in the ever-popular play by C. W. Tayleure, Esq., entitled
EAST LYNNE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
in aid of the fund for
ENLARGING THE CHURCH,
ON WHICH OCCASION
MAX MARETZEK
AND ALL HIS GREAT ARTISTS
have, in the most liberal manner, kindly
VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.
MADAM CAROZZI ZUCCHI,
MISS KELLOGG,
MRS VAN ZANDT,
MDLLE MORENSI,
MISS F. DE GEBELE,
SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI,
SIGNOR MACAFERRI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
SIGNOR GARIBOLDI,
ORGANIST .... MR. ROBERT HELLER.
The programme will comprise selections from
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER,
and a variety of
GRAND SACRED SELECTIONS.
Tickets $1, can be obtained at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 6¾; concert commences at 7¾.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. PROMENADE CONCERTS.
At the Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18,
at 8 o'clock.
FOR THE BENEFIT THE
LADIES' BATTERY BARRACKS RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Tickets 50 cents. Can be obtained at Jones' bookstore, Beer & Schirmer's music-store, Tiffany & Co.'s, of the members of the regiment, and of the following ladies of the Association: Mrs. Clayton Newbold, Mrs. Howard Crosby, Miss Field, Mrs. H. W. Wells, Mrs. C. Coggill, Mrs. L. Tuckerman; Mrs. J. M. Carville, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. R. Bowne, Miss Lewis, Miss C. Minturn, Miss Sarah Post, Miss J. W. Leupp, Miss S. E. Pierson, Miss Hitchcock.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the East 11th-st. U. P. Church, by Rev. B. F. PINKERTON. Subject: *Signs of the Times.* Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to replenish the Sunday-school library. 11th-st., east of 3d-av.

TO BIBLE STUDENTS.—WILLIAM MORRIS, of Philadelphia, will lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Sacrifice—The High Priest and the King.*

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 182 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $3 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
P. T. BARNUM, Manager; J. H. HURD .... Assistant.
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½,
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT LAURA KEENE DRAMA
WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK.
THREE-LEGGED WONDER, by TONY DENIER.
MORNING AT 11,
SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED BY DR. VON VLECK, practically showing the FALLACIES, BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM, SPIRITUAL ROPE-TYING, ANSWERING SEALED LETTERS, and all the HUMBUG OF SPIRITUAL IMPOSTORS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
GIANTESS, GIANT BOY, FAT WOMAN.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 17TH, EXTRA PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
"EQUAL TO 'SOLON SHINGLE.'"
DICKENS. DOT. DOT. DOT. DOT. BOUCICAULT.
TRIUMPH OF OWENS AS CALEB PLUMMER.
VAST AUDIENCES,
EARNEST APPLAUSE,
ALTERNATE SMILES AND TEARS.
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.
The "TIMES" says:
"Mr. Owens' *Caleb Plummer* is fully equal to his *Solon Shingle*, as a distinct and clearly-outlined character. The gentleness, quiet humor and inexhaustible affection of the old toy-maker have never been realized better. * * It is, in truth, a warm, genial and powerful illustration of one of Dickens' greatest creations, and, as such, deserves to rank with the best modern individualizations known to the stage."
The "WORLD" says:
"Mr. Owens reveals in the touching part of the poor old toy-maker qualities, which but few who have witnessed his efforts in eccentric comedy and burlesque would be likely to expect from him. * * In the scenes with Bertha, Caleb's blind daughter, Mr. Owens brings the tears to every attentive eye. The childishness, the entire devotion, the grotesque light-hearted disposition of the old man, are faithfully and vividly displayed."
The "EXPRESS" says:
"It is difficult to recover from the sad influence of Mr. Owens' '*Caleb Plummer*,' to speak of it in the proper spirit. We feel the pen gliding into mournful sentences at the memory of that representation. Owens' toy-maker seems sunken into the uttermost pit of misery—from the very beginning. He appears—and the woe painted on his face drags us down to his own level of unhappiness, by the pure force of sympathy."
The "EVENING POST" says:
"Mr. Owens' touching personation of the old toy-maker, *Caleb Plummer*, is among the very best of his performances. In the interviews with his blind daughter, in the senile cheerfulness of the old man, in the feeble efforts at aged vocalization, and in all the by-play, Mr. Owens is thoroughly good. His 'make-up' is something surprising, and equal in its way to that of *Solon Shingle.*"
DOT;
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
CALEB PLUMMER, the old toy-maker .. J. E. OWENS
John Peerybingle, "the honest heart" .. George Jamison
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY.
Second time here, Moston's domestic drama, in two acts,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
with beautiful scenery, elegant appointments and choice distribution. Concluding with, second time here, the laughable afterpiece,
THE INFANT PRODIGIES,
With a capital cast.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MRS. VERNON, (first time in three years,) Douglas Jerrold's excellent comedy, TIME WORKS WONDERS. SATURDAY—second time—Tom Taylor's very attractive Comedy, THE UNEQUAL MATCH, with its great cast and superb new scenery. MONDAY, fifth time—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. TUESDAY, third time—THE UNEQUAL MATCH. WEDNESDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. In preparation, THE GAME OF LOVE, by the author of "The Game of Life." Due notice will be given of the next representations of THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. VERNON,
FRIDAY, 17th MARCH.
First time in three years, Douglas Jerrold's excellent comedy
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
Box Book now open.

ALFRED BURNETT AT DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church.
THIRD WEEK OF SUCCESS.
A NEW AND HUMOROUS SELECTION
OF
CHARACTERS AND POEMS.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AND UPROARIOUS APPLAUSE.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in aid of the Widow and Orphans of the late Sergeant A. T. PERINE, Color-bearer of the Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves, who so gallantly distinguished himself for bravery at the battle of Williamsburgh, by being the first to enter Fort McGruder and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Tickets can be secured at the St. Germain Hotel, Everett House, also the Tremont House.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
There being a few vacancies in the following branches of MUSICAL INSTRUCTION, the books will be kept open for a day or two longer:
VOCAL MUSIC for Ladies and Gentlemen.
VOCAL MUSIC for Boys and Girls under 14 years.
THEORY OF MUSIC. (Thorough Bass.)
VIOLIN, taught by Edward Mollenhauer.
VIOLONCELLO, taught by Henry Mollenhauer; and
PIANO, all under the best masters in the country.
Likewise in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS FOR AMATEURS.
TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS FOR TERM OF TEN WEEKS.
Those who desire to have a choice of day and hour will do well to apply THIS DAY or TO-MORROW, at the Office of the Conservatory, 33 COOPER INSTITUTE.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RECEIVES into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c. &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000. Seventeen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 11.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS under 14 years of age may be found in a pleasant location at Stratford, Connecticut, under the care of Rev. E. B. EMERSON, where both the intellectual and religious culture receive attention. The spring term will commence on the first Wednesday of April. For circular apply to the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR NEW LONDON, CONN.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adopted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Spring and Summer term will commence March 1. Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 123 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Spring term commenced March 1. For circulars, apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 112 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT ENGLISH education, desires the position of resident governess or lady's companion, in or near New-York. She can give the best of references. Address J. A. B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR—WANTED, AN unmarried gentleman, (a graduate of West Point preferred,) to take charge of the Military Department, and to teach Mathematics, in a first-class boarding-school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, A German lady to take charge of the education of two girls; one that is accomplished, and of undoubted capacity in all branches is required; highest salary given. Address Box No. 168 Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a public or private school, in city or country. Address TEACHER, No. 22 Johnson. Apply to J. Weeks, same number.

TEACHER WANTED—MALE—ENGLISH and mathematics, city school; salary [illegible] a month; city references required. Address PRINCIPAL, Station G.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK.
TO-NIGHT, NORMA.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.
The Director of the Opera, finding that his engagements will enable him to retain the services of his artists in New-York for two days longer than had been anticipated, has decided to give
TWO ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES,
to take place on the evenings of
MONDAY, THE 20TH, AND FRIDAY, THE 24TH,
on which occasions the regular subscribers to the season now closed are politely informed that, as a slight acknowledgment of the manager's appreciation of their very liberal patronage of his efforts, their boxes and seats will remain at their disposal,
WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
These gentlemen can obtain their tickets for the above-mentioned performances during to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) by applying at the Box-office.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 16, AT 8,
(Twenty-fourth Subscription Night.)
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
with an unapproachably great cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MORENSI,
MASSIMILIANI,
GARIBOLDI.
Conductor .... MAX MARETZEK.
To-morrow (FRIDAY) evening, March 17,
I PURITANI,
with an extraordinarily brilliant cast.
MISS KELLOGG
in her celebrated character of ELVIRA.
LOTTI, BELLINI, SUSINI.
SATURDAY, 18th—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Seats may be secured for the above-named performances at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 18, at 1,
LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Tickets to all parts of the House,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
can now be had at all the ticket offices.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES WED'Y AND SAT'Y AT 2½.
SECOND WEEK OF
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL,
NEW AND GORGEOUSLY BRILLIANT
CHINESE SPECTACULAR FESTIVAL,
THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.
BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET.
SPLENDID CHINESE ILLUMINATIONS.
Continued brilliant career of
THE GREAT COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE.
THE CHINESE SPECTACLE AND PANTOMIME
are given at every performance.
NEW AND WONDROUS ACTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
Second appearance of Madame Louise Tourniaire's highly trained
MANEGE HORSE, "MAY FLY,"
the marvel of Equine education, and
THE WONDER OF CENTRAL PARK.
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.

IRVING HALL.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS.
FOURTH GRAND SYMPHONY SOIREE,
will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, AT 8,
SOLOISTS:
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
(By kind permission of Mr. Max Maretzek.)
MISS CAROLINE SCHNEIDER, Pianiste.
(Her first appearance.)
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Conductor .... THEODORE THOMAS.
Tickets $1 50 each.
Can be obtained at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. [illegible] Spring-st., where also programmes can be had.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AND GRAND MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
MOST POSITIVELY
THE VERY LAST WEEK
THE VERY LAST WEEK
THE VERY LAST WEEK
THE VERY LAST WEEK
OF THIS COLOSSAL COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
beyond all comparison the most extensive, varied and complete zoological exhibition ever opened in America, which will certainly close
SATURDAY, MARCH 18,
preparatory to its annual Summer tour, and which
WILL NOT RETURN FOR YEARS.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing the
ELEPHANTS HANNIBAL AND TIPPOO SAIB,
TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES,
THE INTELLECTUAL APE, SIGNOR VICTOR,
AND PROF. LANGWORTHY
IN THE DEN OF UNTAMED LIONS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

MILTON GALLERY.
646 BROADWAY 646
ROSSITER'S
CELEBRATED PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.
Also, the renowned National Picture
By ROSSITER & MIGNOT, of
THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR.
Now on exhibition, should be seen by all.
They are pronounced by the most capable judges, the finest exhibition ever offered to the public.

HELLER'S GREAT PRODUCTION OF THE GYGES, SALLE DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY. THE SUCCESS OF
GYGES
IS TERRIFIC!
GYGES, says the HERALD, (March 1,) is
"An illusion by which a man is made to disappear instantaneously, and by which, as was shown last evening, one man may be seen through the body of another. To be surprised, amused and delighted, you have only to go and see Heller and the Gyges."
HELLER'S GREAT COMIC SOLO,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL LADY'S MUSIC LESSON.
THE NEW MAGICAL PROGRAMME,
THE FUNNY WOODEN MINSTRELS,
and Mr. A. SEDGWICK on the Concertina.
EVERY EVENING at 8; DOORS OPEN at 7.
Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, 1865. Subject—*Politics vs. Principles.*
"The lady, truth to tell, exhibits more ability as a speaker than nine-tenths of her predecessors, male or female, and '*mirabile dictu*,' talks extemporaneously, and is the feminine rival of the great debater, Wendell Phillips."—*World.*
"She lectured with a good deal of effect, and was loudly applauded throughout."—*Herald.* Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Horace Waters, Hall & Sons, Pond & Co., Firth & Sons, and at Miller & Matthews.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT.
1865. THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.
THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel Springs, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the toughest, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other Skirt.
THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGES, RAILROAD CARS, CHURCH PEWS, ARM CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.
A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.
THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.
INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

LINEN GOODS.
PILLOW LINENS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
TOWELS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
DOYLIES,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELLINGS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS.
WHITE GOODS.
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
NAINSOOK,
CAMBRICS,
ENGLISH MULLS,
BRILLIANTES,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
INDIA TWILLS,
STRIPED TWILLS,
JACONETS,
CHECKED NAINSOOKS,
QUILTS.
The undersigned make a "specialite" of the above line of goods, are prepared to show the finest assortment in the city at reasonable prices.
PATON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 138 Pearl-st., New-York.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.—SALESMEN WANTED.—Two or three efficient salesmen, who have an acquaintance and influence with buyers, may find immediate employment on application to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.
Stolen from the office of the subscribers this day, March 15, 1865,
FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS 5-20 BONDS, OLD ISSUE OF 1862, VIZ.:
No. 27,380, 4th series,
No. 17,388, 3d series, } of $1,000 each.
No. 77,388, 3d series,
No. 16,385, 4th series,
No. 16,386, 4th series, } of $500 each.
Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the recovery, or in proportion for any part of them. Payment stopped.
HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Weir, from Aspinwall March 7, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. At West India Station, spoke United States gunboat *Galatea*. All well on board. Left steamship *North Star*, March 13. Luke Molason, of Thorndyke, Maine, died.

SPECIE LIST.

Order..............	$15,723	Duncan, Sherman & Co..............	$34,942
Cohen & Co......	30,500	Dewitt, Kittel & Co.	8,000
Cohen & Co......	17,400	Eugene Kelly & Co.	144,000
Order..............	16,957	Wells, Fargo & Co..	124,640
J. H. Coghill.........	9,000		
J. B. Newton & Co..	22,000		
A. Rich & Bro.......	6,000	Total............	$421,163

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Attempted Revolution in Panama—War between the United States of Colombia and Ecuador—Great Gale at Mazatlan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, March 7, 1865.

Great alarm for the past ten days has existed among the native population, on account of reports that certain leaders of the conservative party have intended to "get up a revolution." It is pretty certain that those leaders entertained serious intentions of overthrowing the present State Government, in the absence of the President, who has gone to Bogota, and would have done so, could they have brought the military up to the scratch. It appears, also, that military support was promised them, but the promises were only made for the purpose of drawing them out, in order to betray. The acting President, a few days since, issued a proclamation, in which he advised the people to remain calm; that any attempt to disturb the public order should be crushed and its authors punished; and some of the disaffected having left the city for the benefit of the country air, confidence seems to be restored, and children and old ladies sleep in peace once more.

A letter has been received here from Gen. Sickles, dated at Santa Martha. He expected to have found a steamer there to take him to Barranquilla, at the mouth of the Magdalena, a distance of over 100 miles, but was disappointed. He started, however, on the 2d, in a canoe, and would probably be three or four days in making the trip. The water in the Magdalena being low, he will necessarily make a slow trip to Bogota, the capital. He appears to be on a mission from the State Department.

D. F. Arosemena, Esq., of Panama, has been appointed Agent of the Atlantic Steamship Company at Aspinwall, and enters upon his duties to-morrow. The *North Star*, of this line, is still lying at anchor at Aspinwall, with both shafts broken, waiting for orders from New-York. The Captain thinks he can get her home when the weather on the United States coast has moderated a little.

The stringent decrees of Gen. Mosquera, late President, against the Church, having been modified somewhat by his successor, President Murillo, Bishop Vasquez has consented to return from Lima to his bishopric, and his house is being set in order for him. There will be great rejoicing among the "faithful" at his advent.

The most important item we have is from Bogota. Congress had authorized President Murillo to declare war against Ecuador. The quarrel this time arises out of the fact that in the late revolutionary troubles in Ecuador, the authorities on the Colombian frontier pursued some of the sympathizers with the revolutionists across the line, arrested a Colombian alcalde and some others, and tried and punished them, in accordance with Ecuadorian laws. It is not probable, however, that there will be any war, as this vote at Bogota is only a threat held out to Ecuador, and the latter will now see the necessity of making the proper amends. The ease with which Gen. Mosquera a couple of years since marched only 3,000 men up to the very walls of Quito, after defeating President Moreno's force of 6,000, cannot have escaped so soon the mind of the Ecuadorian ruler, and he will be in no haste to have the experiment repeated.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. Castilla Expelled from Peru—Revolution in Bolivia—Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, March 7, 1865.

The British mail steamship *Chili*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama yesterday. She has dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 16th, and from Callao and Lima to the 27th of February. The *Chili* brings, with other freight, 3,856 bales Peruvian cotton and $154,000 in specie for Europe. Among her passengers is Señor Gen. Valle Riestra, commissioner from Peru to Spain. The news from Chili and Peru is of but little interest. The Government of President Pezet, at Lima, seems to have taken very stringent measures against those who created the disturbance at Callao with the sailors of the Spanish fleet, as well as against those who attempted to revolutionize at the capital. This was, no doubt, partly done to quiet the Spanish Admiral, who is not disposed to allow any trifling or shuffling on the part of the Peruvians. Ex-President Gen. Marshal Castilla has been released from prison, but only to be expelled the country, which was done by placing him at the mercy of the winds and waves on board the old national vessel called the *Admiral Guise*. It is said she sailed ostensibly for China; but as she is an old craft, and unfit for a long voyage, it is more than probable that "Old Boots" will turn up soon somewhere on the coast of Chili. Persons from Peru say the old man has lost his influence, is "played out," and will never be able to get up another fuss in Peru. But I doubt.

One of the vessels of the Spanish Squadron has gone to Valparaiso, and another, the *Berenguela*, to Paita. I hear nothing further of the reported intention of the Spanish Admiral to demand explanations from Chili for her "unfriendly action" in refusing his fleet coal and other supplies while on its way to Peruvian waters.

The United States steam frigate *Lancaster*, Admiral Pearson, was at Callao, to leave in a day or two for Panama.

Exchange on London 37 pence for Bolivian currency.

There is nothing important from Bolivia, except that the revolutionary leader, Gen. Melgarejo, had entered the capital, La Paz, where he was received with great demonstrations of joy by the people. He, of course, made most magnificent promises of what he would do for "his countrymen," which, of course, also, he will forget as soon as is convenient.

In Chili the press bitterly laments the manner of the solution of the Spanish-Peruvian question, which it characterizes as disgraceful not only to Peru but to all Spanish America.

In mining news we hear of the discovery of gold in the Southern provinces of Concepcion and Valdivia. Some new coal mines are about to be opened in the South, while of the Quicksilver mines lately discovered in the hills about Valparaiso, most favorable reports are given.

In Valparaiso a cotton factory has been established, while, as an indication of the spirit which characterizes the leading men of Chili, Mr. Cousiño is making an experiment of the introduction of salmon into the Southern rivers. He has already sent to England for spawn.

Business generally has been quiet in the past fortnight. Money is scarce, and exchange is 47½d. to 47¾d. per dollar, and this has checked large transactions.

In the fortnight some eight vessels have been chartered to take flour and wheat to various parts of the world, at freights from £3 7s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d.

The arrivals during the same period have been exceedingly few—only one general cargo, one cargo of coal from England, and two of coal from Sydney.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica and Gen. Barrios—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, March 7, 1865.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the 3d. Dates from Guatemala are to the 21st, Salvador to the 23d, Nicaragua to the 25th, and Costa Rica to the 27th ultimo. The news is of but little interest. The *Salvador* brought passengers and the following freight:

For Liverpool, 1,[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] bags coffee, [illegible] bales India-rubber, 19 cans balsam, 1 [illegible] indigo, 1 case merchandise, 1 bale deer skins. For Southampton, 416 ceroons silver ore, 360 ceroons indigo, 1 parcel samples. For New-York, 101 bags silver ore, 18 bags coffee, 45 bales cotton, 23 bales deer skins, 18 bales India-rubber, 3 bales sarsaparilla, 24 ceroons indigo, 304 hides, 6 cans balsam, 2 boxes merchandise, 3 boxes samples. For South Pacific, 37 bags rice, 154 bags coffee. For Panama, 832 bags coffee, 68 bags muscovado, 30 bags rice, 13 bags garlics, 10 bags potatoes, 4 packages merchandise, 3 parcels specie.

The different Republics are still discussing the conduct of Costa Rica in affording an asylum to the Ex-President of Salvador, Gen. Barrios. The States of Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador profess to have cut off relations with Costa Rica, and Honduras is expected to follow suit. But, after making it a grave offence for any native of Salvador to hold communication with Costa Rica, the President of Salvador directed to the latter State a communication, notifying it of his election as President! Costa Rica consistently refused to receive the missive until President Dueñas should withdraw his edict of non-communication. In his message to his Legislature, President Dueñas hopes the misunderstanding with Costa Rica will be of short duration. As the matter stands now, all persons from Costa Rica, bound to any of the other Central American States, must take passage first to Panama, and thence to Nicaragua, Salvador or Guatemala!

A list of eighteen families comprising 84 persons, is published in the *Gaceta de Nicaragua*, who have emigrated from Missouri to the State of Nicaragua, in order to escape the horrors of war at home, and seek a livelihood in a foreign land. Their situation has been brought before the notice of President Martinez, from whom they have received aid, and considerable sympathy is expressed on their behalf in other quarters. They went from New-York to Greytown on the steamship *Golden Rule*.

Mr. Gregory has been appointed general agent of C. A. Transit Company, in the room of Col. Woods, who has been appointed the political agent of the Company in Nicaragua.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star* writes that the volcano of Turcalba still continues the rain of ashes; "the heat it is supposed on that account is almost insupportable."

The coffee crop in Costa Rica will not exceed 100,000 quintals, and on account of the heat and dryness of the season, will be finished earlier than usual. The price of the best quality at San Jose is $14 25 per quintal, 13 per cent. off for American gold.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

The Investigation into the Affairs of the City Inspector's Department Concluded.

The Cost of Publishing the Enrollment Lists—Police Commissioner Acton Makes a Statement—Testimony of Mr. Myers, Leonard H. Boole, Mr. C. E. Loew, and Mr. Lynes.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, the Chairman of the committee, Senator Munger, stated that his colleagues were unavoidably absent, but that he would proceed with the examination of witnesses unless objections were offered.

Counsel having expressed their willingness for the investigation to proceed,

Mr. Myers, an Assistant Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was called. He was examined by Judge Whiting, and testified that the length of the paved streets in the city was 209 miles; this did not include the intersections.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—This measurement included only the paved streets; the measurement was made about two months ago; it was made by order of Mr. Craven, the Chief Engineer; the intersections were calculated only once.

Mr. Leonard H. Boole, of the City Inspector's Department, testified that he made his estimate of the length of the paved streets, by taking the distance from the City Hall to the old milestone at the head of Rivington-street, as a mile; the number of acres of paved streets is eleven hundred; inquired of the Croton Department the length of paved streets in the city; had not the reply with him; could not remember what his own estimate amounted to; had not now the map from which he made up his estimates; made inquiry of the Croton Department because the correctness of his own estimate was disputed; did not deduct the intersections; did not know which is the most northerly paved street in the city.

Mr. Graham remarked that the Croton Aqueduct Department had once estimated the length of the paved streets in the city at a much higher figure than the estimate given by Mr. Myers.

The Chairman said, this concludes the investigation of the City Inspector's Department. When the evidence is printed we shall then be prepared to hear counsel's views on the subject.

Mr. Thomas Acton, President of the Police Commissioners, who had been subpœnaed as a witness, mounted the witness stand, and said he desired to make a statement.

Mr. Graham—I object.

The Chairman asked if the statement had anything to do with the present investigation.

Mr. Acton—No, sir. It has been said here that I have lied in reference to my statement in Albany.

Mr. Graham—So you did in regard to the riots.

The Chairman said this was not the proper place to settle such differences.

Mr. Acton—As the statement was made here I ought to be allowed to contradict it here. I can name the man who incited the July riots.

Mr. Graham—I will allow no Police Commissioner to intimidate me in the performance of my duty.

Mr. Acton—Nor will I permit any lawyer to assail my character.

The Chairman here interposed, and requested that the discussion might stop.

As Mr. Acton retired, he reiterated the statement which he had previously made, that he could name the man who incited the July riots.

THE COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The investigation of the affairs of the Comptroller's Department was then resumed.

Mr. Richard A. Storrs, Auditor of the Finance Department, was called and examined by Mr. John McKeon, counsel for a number of citizens and taxpayers. The witness testified that Dr. Sayre filled the offices of Health Commissioner and Resident Physician, and drew salaries for both; he also testified as to the amount of salaries drawn by several other officials; in 1862 the Board of Health and the Commissioners of Health together, cost the city $12,400; in 1863, $11,345; in 1864, $10,345; the gas companies have notified the Street Department that they will not continue to light the public lamps at the price formerly charged; one of these companies (the Harlem Company) has sued the city for their bill at the rate of $50 per lamp; their claim amounts to $35,000; the whole amount of carriage-hire for the various city departments for the year amounted to $14,801 92; the bills are paid out of "contingencies;" the cost of publishing the enrollment lists was $121,637 81; the service of plate presented to Mr. Blunt on resolution of the Board of Supervisors, cost $6,500; this was a different testimonial from the $50,000 one; Valentine's *Manual* for last year has cost about $40,000, and there are bills outstanding to the amount of $20,000, as witness was informed; in the West Washington Market case, counsel fees to the amount of $20,165 17 were paid; the bonds for the Fort Gansevoort property were issued under the order of the Supreme Court.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Lawrence, witness gave testimony showing that the Comptroller was a mere servant of the City and County Governments; that his power was very limited, but that he had exercised that power as far as possible in resisting unjust claims.

On his direct examination by Mr. McKeon, the witness read from a ledger brought from the Comptroller's Department, an item of $50,000, presented as a testimonial to Supervisor Blunt. Against this entry the witness stated were written in red ink the words "expended for one hundred and seventy volunteers." The witness did not know when the interlineation was put in, or by whose direction.

Mr. Charles E. Loew, Collector of City Revenue, testified that the revenue derived from ferry leases in 1864, was $149,500, about $25,000 being in arrear. He read a list of the lessees by request of Mr. McKeon, who said he wished to show that all these ferry companies had their agents in the Legislature. One of the lessees, Jacob L. Smith, was not only a member of the Legislature but a clerk in the Tax Commissioner's office. The witness further testified that one or two piers had been let without previous advertisement, because they had been injured by fire; at the last sale some piers had been reserved; those reserved had been let to private parties; the charter said all piers should be let at public auction; a man named Fordham had a stall in Fulton Market; it was let privately and not at public auction; it was one of the reserved lots.

Mr. Lynes, County book-keeper in the Finance Department, testified that the interlineation in red ink (before referred to) relating to the donation of $50,000 to Supervisor Blunt, was in his handwriting; it was written soon after the original entry was made; the County Auditor directed the interlineation to be made in order to correspond with the vouchers sent [illegible]; the entry in red ink is an unusual one; the interlineation is omitted from the printed Quarterly Report, probably by a clerical error; the report is printed by the Board of Supervisors.

The Committee then adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

Return of a Veteran Regiment.

The One Hundredth and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, which had returned from the front the day before its time having expired, yesterday marched through our streets, escorted by the Ninth New-York (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and the Sixth New-York State Guard, and after depositing its arms and colors, formally disbanded. The small band of hardy and embrowned veterans attracted much interest. We give below a careful record of the history of this fighting regiment, and an interesting sketch of its commander, Col. Heine.

THE CAREER OF THE REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York State Volunteers was raised by Baron von Egloffstein and Lieut.-Col. Schneider, and was named the "Seward Infantry," after our eminent Secretary of State, Hon. W. H. Seward, who presented the regiment with a handsome set of national and State colors, which have been brought home by what remained together of the regiment.

The regiment left New-York on March 5, 1862, with 1,182 officers and men, to join the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina. It was afterward part of those troops which were sent from North Carolina to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and with it made the Maryland campaign, and took part in the battles of South Mountain, Sharpsburgh and Antietam. Of 187 men of the regiment who charged the Stone Bridge at Antietam, 27 fell, 75 were wounded, and 27 were missing. Four color-sergeants, Capt. Sand and Lieut. Branett were successively killed while carrying the colors.

Col. Egloffstein having resigned in consequence of a severe wound received at Pollocksville, N. C., Maj. B. Ringgold was promoted to the Colonelcy, and commanded the regiment at Fredericksburgh, after which it was ordered to Suffolk, Va.

On May 3, 1863, Col. Ringgold was killed in an attack on a rebel battery, together with two officers and four men; four officers and twenty-two men being wounded.

On May 15, 1863, Capt. W. Heine, of the Engineers, on Maj.-Gen. Dix's Staff, was appointed Colonel.

From June 22 to July 12, following, the regiment was employed under Brig.-Gen. Getty in an expedition to Hanover Court-house, which broke up the bridges over the North and South Anna Rivers, and thus prevented Gen. Lee, who was then fighting his Gettysburgh campaign, from being reinforced.

On July 30, 1863, the regiment embarked for Morris Island, where it took part in the siege and capture of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg. It afterward held an advanced position on Long Island, near Secessionville, taking part during the month of May, June and July, 1861, in various operations and fights on James Island, under the command of Major T. Morrison, Col. Heine being at that time in command of a brigade.

On Aug. 18, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and thence to the Shenandoah Valley, where it bore a part in Gen. Sheridan's campaign, as a member of the provisional division under Col. Heine.

On Dec. 20, this provisional division was ordered to City Point, Va., and afterward took part in the operations at Bermuda Hundred under Brevet-Major-Gen. Ferrero.

The present officers are: Col. A. Wettstein, Maj. J. Morrison, Surgeon A. Steinach; Adjutant, Lieut. H. P. Gray; Assistant Surgeon, H. Baalon; Quartermaster, Lieut. A. Annan; Captains, F. Turnt, F. W. Schmidt, F. A. Boandt; First Lieutenants, E. B. Von Winkle, G. Faurbach; Second Lieutenants, T. Stoll, E. Ohnesorg; with seventy-four non-commissioned officers and soldiers. All the above have returned home. There are besides them, remaining in the field, either veterans reënlisted or recruits, Captains H. Frauth and T. E. Quenton, First Lieutenants C. Ritter, R. Haldeurted and W. Taylor, Second Lieutenant E. Steinmann, and 285 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

SKETCH OF COL. HEINE.

Col. W. Heine, who was formerly in the United States Navy, and who was on the staff of Commodore Perry in the Japan expedition, was in that country in the Prussian service at the commencement of the rebellion. He at once resigned his commission and on his arrival here was appointed Captain of Engineers on the staff of Gen. Heintzelman. After taking part in the Peninsular campaign he was transferred to Gen. Dix's staff. On the 28th of June, 1862, while carrying dispatches to Gen. McClellan, during the battle of White Oaks, he was attacked by rebel cavalry, severely wounded and taken prisoner, every man of his escort being killed or disabled. He succeeded in concealing his dispatches, which were of the greatest importance. On the 15th of August following, he was exchanged and was promoted by Gen. Dix to the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Third Regiment. During Sheridan's campaign in the Valley, Col. Heine had command of the Provisional Division.

Col. Heine, whose personal carreer during the war has been one of splendid success, expresses the most thorough conviction that the national arms will soon triumph over the rebellion; a conviction based upon his knowledge of the progress of military affairs and upon his acquaintance with our commanders and his high opinion of their ability.

Many of our citizens have agreeable recollections of Col. Heine, who was the artist of Com. Perry's Expedition to Japan, and who married Miss Sedgwick, of the well known and talented family of that name. Mrs. Heine is deceased.

Arrival of Blockade-runners.

The brigs *Eunice* and *Sarah Flagg* which arrived here a few days ago, brought as passengers, five hundred persons, most of whom have been engaged in running the blockade of the insurgent ports. Among these men, fifty-one had certificates of discharge from British vessels, nearly all of which have been engaged in the contraband trade with the vessels. A few had passports, and others had papers certifying that they were subjects of the Queen of Great Britain. A number of them claimed to have gone into the business for the purpose of escaping from the Southern States, but on being closely questioned, admitted that the statement was only partially true. The passengers on the *Sarah Flagg* threatened to shoot the Captain, on the arrival of the vessel in this port, because he prevented them from going on shore previous to the examination of their papers. They were quieted by the assurance that they would be promptly passed, all having regular papers. The steamer *Owl*, a blockade-running vessel, sailed from Havana, a few days ago, with seventy-six blockade-runners on board. According to the statements of the men on the *Eunice* and *Flagg*, the blockade-runners had chartered the *Owl* to come to New-York; but the Consul at Havana knew them, and declined to give the required facilities.

The *Frances*, which has been in the rebel trade, is reported loading at Havana with ammunition. Her destination is not stated. The steamer *Corsica*, due on Friday, is said to have full passenger lists for three trips, and these passengers are doubtless men who have been engaged in the contraband trade. Thirty-one vessels, which have been engaged in carrying goods to rebel ports, are now lying idle in Nassau, such is the "depression of business."

Ship-owners and agents should carefully scrutinize their crew-lists for some time to come, as many of these men will doubtless endeavor to obtain employment on outward-bound vessels, and will prove unruly and dangerous to deal with.

An order just issued by the Secretary of State directs that all persons who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgent States, if they are citizens or domiciled aliens, shall be arrested and held as prisoners of war. All nonresident foreigners now in the United States, who have been engaged in violating the blockade, are directed to leave within twelve days from the publication of the order, and not to return during the continuance of the war. Provost-Marshals are directed to carry out the order, and to detain the parties arrested until discharged by order of the President.

Changes in the Police Department.

Capt. James Bryan, of the Fourth Precinct, who has been connected with the Metropolitan Police Department since its organization in 1857, has resigned. Capt. Thomas W. Thorne, who has been Captain of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, (City Hall,) goes to the Fourth. Sergeant Charles N. Brackett, of the Jefferson Market squad, has been appointed to the Captaincy of the Twenty-sixth. Sergeant Monmouth B. Wilson, of the Twenty-sixth, will assume command of the Second District Police Court Squad. Roundsman Robinson, of the Eight Precinct, has been assigned to the Twenty-seventh.

There were no trials at Police Headquarters on Wednesday morning, the force being required at the office of the Provost Marshals where the draft was made.

The Dey-street Fire—Losses and Insurance.—Messrs. Rich & Brewster, dealers in hardware, on the first floor, $25,000; insurance $15,000, in Jefferson, Clinton and Equitable offices. Mr. D. Newgass, dealer in cigars, on the second floor front, $7,000; insurance $3,500 in the Central Park and $2,500 in the Firemen's Fund offices. Mr. B. Cain, dealer in clothing, on the second floor, rear, $5,000; insurance $1,000 in the Excelsior, $2,500 in the Globe, and $2,000 in the Lenox. Messrs. Bens & Co., cigarette manufacturers, on the third floor, lost $7,000, and was insured for $1,000 in the Firemen's Fund, $1,500 in the Star, $3,000 in the Brooklyn and $3,000 in the Relief. Messrs. Hausman & Gumpert, looking-glass frame makers and gilders, on the fourth and fifth floors, lost $3,000, but in what offices they are insured we have not learned. The Merchants' Company had insured looking-glasses on storage on the fifth floor, for $2,000. The building, which was owned by Mr. James Fellows, was valued at $15,000, and insured for $3,000 in the Niagara office and $4,000 in the Home. Total loss, as estimated by the insurance companies' agent at about $60,000.

War Department Special Agency.—Col. Baker's business has increased rapidly of late, and at length driven him to seek more commodious quarters. These he has found on a second floor in Vesey-street, near the Astor, and thither he will move to-day. Among the visitors at the Colonel's rooms last evening, was Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The venerable Ex-Attorney-General called to introduce one of his neighbors, and solicit the Colonel's aid in restoring a boy of seventeen to his parents, the boy having been spirited off by bounty-brokers, who gave him only $30 of the $600 or $900 that the county paid.

Personal.—Major-Gen. Hooker arrived in the city yesterday from Washington, where he has been in attendance upon a recent session of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He is on his return to Cincinnati, the headquarters of his department. While in the city he occupies apartments at the Astor House.

Sad Suicide at Syracuse.

A CLERK IN A HAT-STORE KILLS HIMSELF WITH STRYCHNINE.

The Syracuse *Courier* reports a sad case of suicide at that city on Saturday evening. Lewis B. Seymour, a young man of respectable character, employed as a clerk in Sabey's hat-store, took a dose of strychnine at his boarding-house, which resulted in death. He had made attempts upon his life before, and was subject to fits of despondency akin to insanity. He was cheerful when with a party of companions, but became dejected when alone, or with a single companion. He left letters addressed to his brother, which indicate that he was fully resolved upon ending his career by his own hands. The following are the letters:

Willy, my Dear, Dear Brother:

When you read these lines your wretched brother Lew, will be no more. Curse not my memory when I *am gone*. I have no desire to live in this world. I am insane on this subject, self-destruction, and have been for months. I have tried several times to arouse myself from this gloom and sadness, but cannot. I am wretched, miserable. Oh, dear brother, curse not my memory when I am gone. Keep each and every article of mine if you will. Bear the news of my death to mother as gently as possible—'twill probably kill her. Oh, that dear, dear mother. God forbid that I should be the cause of her death—and you, dear Will, do the best you can; but as for me, I cannot live longer. The mind I once had is gone. I have longed to die for some time past. I leave all papers of the estate in my trunk—Crocker's note in the large pocket-book. It is my wish to be buried in Auburn, by that dear father—but 'twill disgrace his sainted form. The world, the cruel world, may curse me for this rash act, but I cannot help it. Suicide has been my main thought for weeks. I've struggled against it, and I've tried to be cheerful, but all to no purpose. But the future looks dark to me. Oh, Willy, while I write these lines it seems as though I was dying. I bid you a long, long farewell, and to all of my good friends I say good bye. To my relatives I say a long farewell. I wish for my bearers my good and best friends, the Walters boys, Ed. Plumb, O. L. Brownell, R. M. Draper, if they will pay this last tribute to my memory. All my things, Willy, please keep. I hope dear brother, you will not follow my example. I feel as though I had led a wretched life, and now, in the prime of manhood, I destroy my own life. Farewell, Willie. Farewell, mother. Farewell friends. Good bye. LEWIS.

SECOND LETTER.

Dear Brother Will:

Ere you shall read these few lines, your wretched brother Lew will be no more. To you and mother, I say a long, long farewell. All the papers pertaining to the estate you will find in my trunk, note in the large pocket-book. I have no desire to live; am in such a wretched state of mind, and have been for weeks and weeks, that I am driven to this terrible act. May God protect you and our dear mother. 'Twill kill her when she hears of my death, but I cannot live longer. Everything in this beautiful world looks dark to me. I hope, dear brother, you will not curse my memory. I know this deed will cause you much sorrow, but you must tell people I died a wretched man.

Good-bye, dear Will, and our poor, dear mother. May God protect you both. LEW.

THIRD LETTER.

The following letter was written on the fly-leaf of a book, torn out, and found in his pocket:

"I am driven to this terrible act through temporary insanity. I have contemplated it for a long time. I feel that I am a wretch, and can enjoy nothing in this world. Curse not the memory of your wretched boy Lew."

To his room mate, on the back of the above, which was a scrap of paper torn out of a book, he wrote as follows:

Dear Rod: When you read this, I shall be no more. Good-bye, and help dear Willy all you can. Lew.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 481, 443, 321, 711, 1015, 1455, 1469, 1247, 1471, 1473, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499. *Part II.*—Nos. 1082, 1316, 337, 706, 864, 1030, 990, 902, 1340, 1342, 1184, 1176, 1296, 1320, 1052, 1344, 1346, 1350, 1354, 1356.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 130, 201, 203, 204, 213, 214, 215, 218, 221, 171, 176, 148, 94, 85, 311, 222, 223, 224, 262, 225.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 4497, 3046½, 4887, 4979, 4981, 4019, 4851, 4883, 5775, 5013, 5015, 5017, 5011, 4905, 980½. *Part II.*—Nos. 3128, 1151, 4960, 4444, 3190, 4972, 4978, 5004, 636, 4626, 181½, 4876, 4406, 450, 4929.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 752, 824, 638, 832, 821, 826, 827, 589, 414, 887, 869, 838, 845, 787, 576. *Part II.*—Nos. 295, 108, 171, 572, 290, 1048, 19, 788, 439, 501, 769, 770, 230, 8, 890.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

William Smith, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a hat, a coat and a velvet vest, came up to plead. The District-Attorney said that the hat was found on prisoner's head, but there was no proof in relation to the other property. A plea of guilty to an attempt at grand larceny was taken, and the prisoner remanded for sentence.

James McCabe was tried for grand larceny. *William Porch*, a discharged cavalryman, testified that he met the prisoner on the 28th of February last, at the Soldiers' Retreat, and went out with him to take a drink; prisoner and complainant took several drinks, at different places, until the complainant began to feel sleepy; the prisoner kindly put him to bed at the house of an acquaintance; when Porch woke up he found that he had lost $40 in greenbacks; the prisoner, being accused of the theft, ran away, and when arrested a portion of the money was discovered in his possession. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

James Best, a negro, was tried for burglary in the third degree. The complainant testified that his premises, No. 15 Worth-street, were broken open and $15 in silver stolen from him; prisoner was arrested, and several dollars in silver coin found on him. The prisoner also admitted to the officer that he, in conjunction with a man called "Desperate Mike," had broken into the premises and stolen the money. The prisoner was convicted, and as he was an old thief and burglar, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

Counterfeiting Revenue Stamps.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

United States vs. Charles Mamelocke.—The prisoner was charged with using and selling counterfeit revenue stamps for cigars of the denominations of ten and fifteen dollars, and his examination was set down for 12 o'clock yesterday. On Tuesday night, however, a box full of these spurious stamps, which had been taken from the prisoner at the time of his arrest, was stolen from the Inspector who had them in charge, and for want of these as evidence, the case was put off until Monday.

The Libel Suit Against the Sunday Mercury—The Motion to Dismiss the Complaint Denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

John H. McCabe vs. Cauldwell and Whitney.—At the opening of the court, yesterday morning, this case was called up, and the Judge, in giving his decision refusing to grant the dismissal of the complaint asked for by defendant's counsel on Monday last, said that as to some of the points raised he had had doubts. One of the questions argued on the motion for a non-suit, was whether the body known as a Grand Jury was a judicial body, and whether the proceedings and investigations which take place in the Grand Jury room were of such a nature as came within the statute of 1854 of this State, which in substance provides that no reporter, editor or proprietor of a newspaper shall be held accountable for fair and correct reports of proceedings in any judicial or administrative body. The Judge said that while he disapproved of the manner in which the secret sessions of Grand Juries were by law held, and while he knew that in many instances the characters of innocent persons were often blackened by reason of the ex parte proceedings of a Grand Jury, he did not like to establish a precedent, whereby it might become possible for a Grand Jury room to be thrown open to reporters of the public press. He thought it better that, inasmuch as the case had been already spread to some extent, before the public, that the whole matter should be allowed to go to the jury. The defendants would be permitted in their defence to give testimony as to the truth of the alleged libelous publication. According to the law, as it now exists in this State, the defendants are permitted to prove the truth of the matter which is charged to be libelous, and in the absence of any malice being shown this constitutes a valid defence. In conclusion, the Judge said, the trial must go on.

The attorney for the plaintiff then stated that Mr. R. S. Huntly, the counsel on their side, and the one who thus far in the trial had had the entire control, had been taken suddenly ill and could not be in attendance for a day or two. Mr. A. O. Hall, on behalf of the defendants, said that they were ready to proceed; that they did not wish to seem discourteous, but their witnesses resided in New-Jersey, and as his honor well knew there was no means of compelling their attendance. With a great deal of effort they had secured them for the day, possibly they might have them for to-morrow, but it was uncertain. After considerable discussion the trial was adjourned until this morning.

An Action for Breach of Contract—The Legal Fees of Attorneys for Searching Titles.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Mullen.

George Margolf vs. Joseph Miller and Eliza Miller, his Wife.—The action was brought to recover the sum of $700 damages for an alleged breach of contract. In June, 1864, the parties to the suit entered into a written agreement, whereby Miller and his wife agreed to sell to the plaintiff a house and lot in the Eighth-avenue for the sum of $10,000. The negotiations of sale were conducted through a real estate broker. By the terms of the contract $500 was to be deposited with the broker, and all the necessary disbursements and expenses attending the examination of the title were to be defrayed by the defendant. The stipulated $500 was deposited with the broker, and subsequently an attorney for plaintiff searched the title to the house and lot, and found it, as he claimed, defective; he therefore advised his client not take it. The attorney alleges that for attention to the searches, and for disbursements therein, he is entitled to $200, and for the recovery of this amount, and the $500 deposited, the suit was brought. Some of the witnesses on the trial testified that $75, exclusive of disbursements, was a reasonable fee for such services. At the conclusion of the evidence, the court, on motion of defendant's counsel, excluded from the consideration of the jury the $500; he holding that plaintiff had failed to show a defective title. The jury rendered a verdict of $175 damages.

An Action for Breach of Promise of Marriage.

COMMON PLEAS—PART 2.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

Sophia Maurer by her Guardian, &c., vs. Andrew Veuli.—This action is brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages for an alleged breach of a marriage contract. The parties to the suit are Germans, and have the appearance of being very respectable. The promise to marry was proved on the part of the plaintiff, and the fact that defendant for a long time refused to comply with his promise, although often requested so to do.

It appears from the evidence that prior to his engagement to the plaintiff, he had been paying his addresses to a Miss Thorn, and that for some reason he concluded to abandon plaintiff, in favor of the other. Defendant was put upon the stand as a witness and testified among other things that he had never refused to marry plaintiff when requested, as had been sworn to on the other side. The trial was not concluded at the adjournment of the court. For plaintiff, Mr. Jas. M. Smith; for defendant, Mr. Chauncey Schaffer.

The Three Scouts.—The author of this tale has already attained great popularity by his previous production in the same line, and this volume is no way inferior to them in romantic and thrilling incidents, hairbreadth escapes, well-sustained characters, and an exciting plot.—*New-York Observer.*

Evening Exchange.

$125,000	Am. Gold........	175¾	500	Chic. & R. I......	97¾
0,000	do.......s3	175¾	100	do.......s3	97¾
55,000	do........	175¾	300	do.......b3	97¾
5,000	do........	175¾	100	Chi. & N. W.....s3	31¾
65,000	do........	175¾	300	do........	31¾
0,000	do........	175¾	300	Ch. & N.W.Pr.....	59
0,000	do........	175¾	100	Pitts.Ft.W.& C.....	87¾
00	N. Y. Cen. R.....	106⅝	400	do.......s3	87¾
00	do.......b5	106¾	200	do........	87¾
00	do.......s3	106⅝	800	do........	87
00	do........	106¾	200	do.......s30	86¾
00	do.......b5	107	200	Cum. Coal.......	66
00	Erie Railway...b3	65	200	do........	65¾
00	do........	64¾	100	do.......b3	65
00	do.......s3	64¾	100	do........	64¾
00	do........	64¾	200	do.......s10	63¾
000	do.......s3	64¾	100	do.......s10	63¾
00	do.......s3	64¾	300	do........	63¾
00	Mich. Cen. R.....	107	200	do.......s10	64
00	Hudson R. R...s10	109¾	100	do.......s3	64¾
00	do........	109⅝	100	do........	64¾
00	Reading R......	107	300	Mariposa Min......	14¾
00	Ill. Cen. R.....	111¾	500	do.......s60	13¾
00	Clev. & Pitts.....	79¾	200	do.......s3	14¾
1000	do.......s30	70			

Stocks steady. Gold active and not very strong; sales after call at 174¾, and at close of report stood at 175¾.

[Advertisement.]

The Gem of the Toilet,

The world says, is SOZODONT. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. SOZODONT is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Pictorial Phrenological Journal contains portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale. A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington, and Napoleon.

Great Surgeons—Harvey, Abernethy, Jenner, Hunter, Cooper, Mott, and Carnochan. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc. The Human Face, with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology.

Gov. Fenton, Edward Everett, Aristotle, Major Davidson, Charles Fourier, W. H. Fry. Races of Men—Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, Malays, with Grouped Portraits of each, and a map showing the geographical distribution of the Races. All double numbers, for January, February and March, with numerous Illustrations, sent by first post for 60 cents, or $2 per year. For sale by all Newsmen. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Cherokee Pills—Female Regulator.—Sold by all Druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Henry Schmidt, W. Summers, Robert Rogers, Jr., A. S. Mosley, J. Cohen, C. W. Lawrence, P. Donohal and lady, J. H. Kinkhead and lady, J. W. Heurson, M. Fletcher, H. Stephens, J. Sawers, H. Hammond, R. Nathan, J. M. Patterson, E. Burns, P. Killam, C. J. Stephen, W. Gifford, H. Lowring, Mrs. A. A. Harvey, L. W. Taylor, J. Boston and child, E. Rosenberg, P. Walsh, A. Jeffries, James Brodie, Wm. Nicholson, George B. Snell, Wm. Brodie, Hugh Sellus, and 28 in the steerage.

In steamship Montezuma, from Kingston, Jam.—H. Briant, J. R. Caldwell, R. Goldbrick, Rev. Dr. Myers, H. Delgado, Mrs. Myer and child, R. A. Sherwood, A. Hendrick, A. Dupell, D. C. Leary, J. Burns, J. Lanza, H. S. Cocuburg, L. R. Stephens, Louisa Cooper, Julia Ramer, David Ramer, Lovel Ramer, Helen Ramer.

In brig P. I. Nevius, from Nassau, N. P.—Wm. McCuven, A. Fiddes, Wm. Firnester, J. Hudson, Wm. Campbell, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 10 | Sun sets..... 6 07 | Moon rises. 10 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 55 | Gov. Island.. 10 44 | Hell Gate.. 12 66

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, March 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Eagle, Lawrence, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship President Fillmore, Luce, Fortress Monroe.

Barks Volunteer, Graham, Malaga, Tupper & Beattie; Holland, (Br.,) Perkins, St. Jago, Cuba, J. Thompson; Harry Booth, Chipman, Zaza, J. E. Ward & Co.; Glenwood, (Br.,) Bentigal, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brigs Plymouth, (Br.,) Mewe, Matamoras, Wagstaff & Smith; Favorite, Prindle, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Julia, (Br.,) Shackford, Maranham and Para, Burdett & Everett; Ellen, (Br.,) Davison, Demerara, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Amelia, (Br.,) Dunn, St. Johns, N. F., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Coronella, (Br.,) Card, St. Johns, P. R., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Amanda Jane, (Br.,) Dalrymple, Kingston, Jam., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; A. B. Wetmore, Hall, Van Brunt & Slaght; White Foam, Howe, Washington, L. Kenny; Charles Hickshen, Mayhew, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. P. Russell, Nickerson, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Hannah, Wall, Philadelphia, E. H. Kraemer; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Capitol, Robert, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Wilmington, Del., Bentley, Smith & Co.; C. Carroll, Mehaffa, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Life-boat, Reed, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Almeda, (Br.,) Hills, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolf; E. P. Chase, Collins, Baltimore, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Hickory, Forrest, St. Marys, Md., S. Godwin.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Weir, Aspinwall March 7, with mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. At West India Station, spoke U. S. gunboat Galatea, all well on board. Left steamship North Star. March 13, Luke Molcson, of Thorndyke, Me., died.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

U. S. steam transport George Leary, Blakeman, City Point 24 hours, with the 103d New-York Regiment to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Empire, Dobbins, Newberne, N. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. To the northward of Chincoteague, spoke steamtug Active, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, Newberne, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Victor, Gates, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Empire Queen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Moran, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. to master. March 9, off Nantucket, signalized steamship China, bound E.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Rum Cay, via Nassau, N. P., 14 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Sons. March 9, off Hatteras, in a heavy blow from S. S. E., was boarded by a sea, which stove cabin and bulwarks.

Brig Zalanto, (Aust.,) Soutega, Malta Oct. 14, with fruit to Holmboe & Salchen.

Brig Allston, (of Bangor,) Sawyer, Baltimore, with lumber.

Brig Foster, (of Boston,) Hammond, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal.

Brig L. R. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Pierce, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Charles Adams, Peterson, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth Graham, (of Halifax,) Langloise, Glace Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to master. Had some heavy weather.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, (Br.,) Eddy, Matamoras 23 ds., with cotton to master. Had head winds for first 10 days.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Savannah, via Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with 331 bales cotton to Simeon Draper—vessel to master.

Schr. Regina, (Fr.,) Nadeau, Point Petre, Guadaloupe, 12 ds., in ballast E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.

Schr. Lucy Ann, (Br.,) Boudrot, Grandique, C. B., 15 ds., with plaster to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Hinckley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Nickerson, Snow, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Charles H. Hodgdon, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Montezuma, Mayo, Boston 4 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. M. C. Durfee, Grinnell, Fall River.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Freeman, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Sturges, Barnstable.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Pearl, Pickett, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. V. Bergen, Thompson, Port Jefferson.

Schr. R. S. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. Butler, Keating, Newport.

Schr. Esquemaux, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Rose, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Young Teazer, —, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Webb, Norwalk.

Schr. Maria Webster, Newcomb, Boston, for Norfolk.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. J. L. Bayles, Carver, New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Express, Higgins, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Lovell, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Taunton.

Schr. Cabinet, Burdick, Newport.

Schr. N. Holmes, Hunter, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fair Wind, Woodhuse, Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, —, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ringleader, Rich, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Essex, Post, Saybrook, in ballast.

Schr. Wm. C. Atwater, Carver, New-Haven.

Schr. Quickstep, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Port Jefferson.

Schr. C. L. Scull, Scull, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. Wm. S. Baker, Pearse, Virginia, with oysters.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Chase, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamers Baltic and Eagle.

Ship Fortuna. Bark Rambler.

Brigs Favorita, Josephina, Tweed. Schr. Saradin.

By Telegraph.

PROVINCETOWN, March 15—Arr. brig Volant, from Sagua for Boston, with loss of sails and bowsprit damaged; also arr. brig Orion, from Halifax for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Rangoon—ship, from Batavia for New-York, March 12, lat. 22 40 N., lon. 61 04 W.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. March 5, Am. steamer Ocean Queen, Weir, New-York.

Cld. March 2, Am. brigs Fannie Lincoln, Lord, Cienfuegos, Cuba; Costa Rica, Peel, New-York; 4th, Caroline, Searle, do.; 7th, steamer Ocean Queen, Weir, do.

Valparaiso—Arr. Jan. 30, Am. whale bark Cumming, Talcahuano; Feb. 11, bark Fanny Major, California; 12th, Am. ship Milan, Puget Sound.

Sld. Feb. 11, Am. schr. Monada, California.

Callao—Arr. Feb. 14, arr. ships Autocrat, Boston; 16th, Guardian, Chinchas; 19th, Intrepid, San Francisco; 21st, Moonbeam, do.

Sld. Feb. 14, Am. ships Cooper, Chinchas; 15th, Hyman, Germany; 20th, R. S. Ely, England; 23d, S. G. Glover, Gibraltar.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

7-30 LOAN.

Ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 225, March 15, 1865.
53, 72, 31, 63, 54, 39, 42, 58, 57, 20, 32, 36, 78.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 226, March 15, 1865.
38, 25, 43, 8, 11, 13, 45, 40, 20, 4, 17, 16.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 125, March 15, 1865.
53, 50, 65, 45, 74, 75, 71, 20, 66, 13, 19, 35, 25.
SHELBY—Class No. 126, March 15, 1865.
37, 70, 17, 39, 23, 55, 30, 44, 12, 13, 28, 50.
LIBRARY—Extra Class No. 597, March 15, 1865.
75, 56, 24, 27, 9, 38, 46, 51, 55, 29, 77, 21, 49.
LIBRARY—Class No. 598, March 15, 1865.
45, 22, 29, 50, 75, 54, 43, 24, 19, 5, 44, 61.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker's office, No. 176 Broadway.

HENRY'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT IS superior to all others for headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, swellings, bruises, sprains, toothache, sore throat, &c. TRY IT. Sold by druggists.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

RESOLVED—THAT THE THANKS OF THIS Board are due, and we hereby cordially tender them to JOHN SEDGEWICK, Esq., for the very able and eloquent manner in which he defended the Volunteer Fire Department of this city against the attacks of its enemies before the Legislature of the State, and we hereby beg leave to assure him that we will ever hold his distinguished and valuable services in grateful remembrance.

VIEWS OF A CAVALRYMAN.

Back in Winchester—The Desolations of War—Preparing for Active Operations—Dan, the Cavalry Scout, and his Adventures at a Bridal Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Friday, March 3, 1864.

From your city of palaces, shoddy and petroleum, where this horrible civil war is a luxurious topic of conversation and speculation, I was whirled as rapidly as the steam developments of this Nineteenth Century would permit, to the little "F. F. V." village of Winchester, Va., once a gem in beauteous Shenandoah's setting, now pressed with the iron hand of hostile occupation, the reality of war ever present and ever felt.

Years of active service familiarize the soldier with desolation and destruction, blunting in some measure those susceptibilities that were active at the foot of that mystic bridge which starts from the threshold of home—that bridge lost in the dimness of the far-opposing shore, over which years ago went many, many a young soldier boy.

Gathering in the terrible mystery of civil passions, each season has swept over the hearts of the American people a wave of blood. As the huge "boler," rushing from some monstrous phenomenon in the depths of ocean, rolls so destructively over the bar of the wondrous Amazon or the sacred Hoogley, penetrating and destroying the security of island waters, so this blood-wave spreads desolation and anguish to the heart of the Republic.

All signs of Winter are fading away. Already warm showers temptingly coquet with the young buds that so timidly wait Spring's gentle guidance into the warm, life-giving sunshine. The season of "active operations" approaches; the wave of blood is gathering, and the great heart of the Republic throbs steadily but sadly at the coming sacrifice. Further to southward, where Winter's icy fetters seldom strongly bind, where Nature already profusely scatters the charms of Spring, our columns are rapidly, surely moving, while opposition slowly melts away. Ah! the Spring of Peace is nigh—peace and good-will to all men.

News from the Shenandoah is just now contraband. When the curtain lifts, may the result soothe the chafe of suspense. "All 's well that ends well."

Anything for excitement—let me introduce you to DAN MOSS, one of our cavalry scouts. Description, like ceremony, is unnecessary; shake the hand of one of COOPER's Indian fighters, and you will have DAN. A bridal party (secesh) was to take place about six miles beyond our lines. DAN thought something would be there worth a little risk to trap, and proposed to lead six of us on a small raid in that direction. So mote it be. We have a confab, and arrange our modus operandi, and at dusk off we dash past the pickets out into the waste of danger and desolation of the Shenandoah. Over the fields, through ditches, quagmires and woods, swift we gallop; six miles are soon covered, and a dense clump of young pines is reached. "Halt! dismount! secure your horses; look to your revolvers; follow me;" and DAN pilots us silently, swiftly, toward a comfortable old-time, Virginia Rancho, where lights and mirth seem regardless of war and danger. "Keep close and still boys!" Then our active leader disappears. We can hear our hearts beat. "Forward! deploy out, sharp eyes, boys, don't let a human past you; close in"—whew!!" Rapidly but silently we surround the house; each outlet is held with a firm heart—and, oh, immortal COLT!—your revolver!

Look in! Tempting sight to even a well-fed dragoon. A large comfortable dining-room, with a long table, fairly groaning beneath old-fashioned Virginia hospitality; plenty of merry girls, and delighted young men; a blooming bride throws bright glances and dispenses palatable luxuries, while the groom (happy dog!) helps unconsciously but bounteously, and eagerly, lovingly intercepting the bright shy glances of her whom he has just folded to his heart. *Vive la Bagatelle!*

Where nature lavishes her most bewitching favors; where tropical exuberance of the beautiful would tempt a Puritan to drop his burden of stern energy and bask forever in the sunshine of ease, there invariably is found deadly danger of poisonous scorpions and serpents. Is the metaphor appropriate?

The doors are suddenly burst open, the windows dashed through, and all in consternation where all was happiness. *Res mutantes.* Rapidly DAN scans each face. Bah! Enjoy yourselves, boys; no game here worth bagging, in a military sense; but if you have hearts for sweet girls, dance, laugh, and make merry. Pardon our rude approach; war is rough; the game we sought lurks in some soberer covert. What trooper ever failed in such advice, satisfied no harm is meant; all goes merry as a marriage should, and a fair bride unites the North and South.

All things must have an end; joy, grief, hope,—no, not hope—that lives forever. At any rate this bridal feast did end, and off we dash, as off is dashed this page in our Shenandoah life.

GEO. M. ROGERS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Loss of the Steamer Thorn—The Work of a Rebel Torpedo—Narrow Escape of the Crew.

From the Wilmington Herald, March 6.

The United States transport steamer *Thorn* was blown up by a torpedo planted in the river just below Fort Anderson on Saturday afternoon, and sunk in mid channel within two minutes afterward, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

The *Thorn* has been engaged since the occupation of this city by the national forces, in lightening vessels drawing too much water to cross the bar at the mouth of the river. When lost she was going down light to take a load from some vessel lying outside. Gunboat *Eolus* passed down the river about half an hour ahead of her, and other vessels had been passing to and fro continually. The captain of the *Thorn*, therefore, had no reason to anticipate danger, the more so since Admiral PORTER caused the river to be thoroughly dragged immediately after the rebel evacuation of Fort Anderson, when all the torpedoes were removed. The first suspicion of danger that the commander of this vessel received was when the torpedo exploded directly under her bow. The explosion was attended with not much noise, but its violence was such as to break in the whole bow of the vessel, and fairly lifting her out of the water. With the subsidence of this force she instantly went down, bows first, sinking within two minutes. Her crew escaped by taking to the water, and were soon after picked up by the steamer *Hancock*, which was fortunately near at hand, bound up. The strangest part of the affair was that although the captain and two others were in the pilot-house, directly over the explosion, and all that part of the boat was torn to pieces, and the rest of the officers and crew were scattered in all parts of the vessel, not a soul was hurt.

The supposition is very natural that this torpedo was recently planted by some prowling band of rebels, and probably with a view to blow up one of the transports going out of the river loaded with our paroled prisoners, of whose movements the rebels had occasion to be pretty well informed.

It is, at all events, quite certain that it had been placed in the river since the evacuation of Fort Anderson. Whether it was fired by percussion or electricity, has not yet been ascertained. Probably, however, it was fired by the latter means, or else vessels that had passed on the same channel during the day, drawing as much water or more water, would have exploded it.

The *Thorn* was an old vessel, and had been in the Government service since the Burnside expedition to Hatteras Inlet. She was, however, a very valuable assistance to the Quartermaster's Department just at this time, when transportation is not more plentiful than it should be.

COMMANDANT OF THE POST.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. ABBOTT is announced as commandant of the Post of Wilmington. Gen. ABBOTT was brevetted for his gallantry in leading the assault of a portion of our land forces at Fort Fisher. He is a good soldier as well as an affable gentleman, and will perform the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all having business in that department. ABBOTT's brigade, mostly Connecticut soldiers, form the garrison of the town.

English and American Turret-Ships.

LETTER FROM THE INVENTOR OF ENGLISH TURRET-SHIPS.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I venture to make a few remarks on turret-ships, upon which, as your leading article of yesterday says, the question of naval armaments will turn mainly. I hope you will kindly find room for them, as at this time we should see clearly all sides of the question. I quite agree with you that at present we have no reason to be alarmed by the predictions of Admiral PORTER. You speak of the *monitors as only having six 1-inch plates*, but from drawings I have, as well as other information, both public and private, I find many of them have 10 and 11 inches of iron—in some instances they have a solid 5-inch plate over five 1-inch plates, which is a mode of construction we have not tested; but I have information that from trials at St. Petersburg, *it was found that a 5-inch solid plate on five 1-inch plates resisted the impact of shot better than one solid 10-inch plate.*

However, the point that should not be lost sight of is the *power of these monitors to carry ten inches of armor*, for, whether it is made up of one-inch plates or a solid forging, the weight to be carried is the same—the problem which I hope eventually to solve being water carriage for the heaviest guns and thickest armor in proportion to tonnage.

You mention the monitors only having seven knots' speed, and it might be inferred that turret vessels and speed are not compatible. Our turret ships average ten knots, and it would be as well to see what their armaments are, although let it be remembered that the *Royal Sovereign* and the *Prince Albert* were first prepared for smaller but more numerous guns, and that the heavier guns being put into single turrets was a compromise, which did not admit of so efficacious an arrangement as if they had all had double turrets. For instance, the *Royal Sovereign* has three single turrets and one double one, carrying five guns, weighing in all 564 tons, 18 cwt.; but if she had three double turrets, mounting six guns, there would be a gain of one gun, with 49 tons 14 cwt. less weight, besides the space gained on the lower deck for accommodation, by there being one turret less.

The *Prince Albert* has the same defect; she has four single turrets mounting four guns, and weighing in all 423 tons, while if she had two double turrets mounting four guns and weighing 303 tons 8 cwt., there would be a saving of 119 tons 2 cwt.

Or she might have two double turrets and one single one, mounting five guns, for the same weight she now has. In both cases the weight would be more central, and give a greater space below for accommodation, beside increasing the weight of broadside, in the case of the *Royal Sovereign* one-fifth, and the *Prince Albert* one-fourth.

The *Scorpion* and *Wivern* have two double turrets, and although only 1,900 tons, will carry four 300-pounders, the same broadside as the *Prince Albert*—of 2,500 tons. I have spoken here of turret vessels with 300-pounders, but if I were to prepare others I would prefer 600-pounders, for we know that Big Will, with only 52 pound charge of powder, at 400 yards, demolished the Bellerophon target. Then a vessel of the Royal Sovereign class would carry four 600-pounders in two double turrets which, if plated with 9-inch iron, would weigh no more than the four turrets and five guns now in her, but giving her a broadside of 2,400 pounds, and what vessel built or to be built could withstand a concentrated broadside from four such guns as these?

Yours faithfully, COWPER P. COLES.

VENTNOR, Feb. 24.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

Bills Pertaining to Municipal Affairs—Miscellaneous Matters.

THE SENATE.

NEW-YORK CITY LAW SCHOOL.

Senator COZANS' Bill names as corporators John W. Davis, Wm. Castle Weed, Fred. A. Lawrence, Andrew Buchanan, Josiah F. Kendall, Aaron P. Bates, Meigs Jackson, Jonathan Marshall, Nelson Taylor, John Wingate, E. Walter West, Peter B. Ross, N. C. Brewer, N. F. Rogers, Homer White, John H. Watson, A. B. Gardner, R. L. Scott, D. W. Reeve, Joseph C. Jackson and others.

The corporation may hold real estate and erect buildings thereon for a library, and promoting the study of the legal science, in all one million of dollars in value. The corporation to have the power of conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Civil Laws and Doctor of Laws.

In relation to savings banks in New-York, Senator IRELAND's bill provides that the duty of the respective Boards of Trustees of the savings banks to regulate the rate of interest to be allowed to their depositors, so that the said depositors shall receive as nearly as may be a rateable proportion of the profits of the savings bank.

It shall be lawful for any savings bank or institution to loan money upon bond and mortgage upon real estate, under such other lawful restrictions as are now in force, sums not to exceed $50,000 to any one individual. The law passed in 1853 is so amended as to provide that no savings banks shall receive from any individual depositor a larger sum in the aggregate than $5,000.

STUDENTS' AID ASSOCIATION.

Senator COZANS' bill names as corporators Alfred G. Compton, E. P. Wheeler, Smith Bloomfield, Charles L. Holt, John Hardy and their associates of the Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy.

The association may hold real estate to the amount of $100,000.

NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Senator COZANS' bill provides that the above company may limit its capital stock at $1,500,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each.

The said Company are hereby authorized to acquire the right of way for their road in Westchester County, and to lay and construct a railroad in New-York City along from Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale road, and Broadway to Fifty-seventh-street, thence to Lexington-avenue, along around Gramercy Park to Irving-place, to Fourteenth-street, to Fourth-avenue, to Bowery, to New-Bowery, to Pearl-street, to Broad-street, through Pearl-street to Broad-street, and through Pearl to White-street, through Whitehall-street to South Ferry-street; also through Broad-street, from Pearl to Water to Whitehall, to South Ferry; also through Fulton, from Pearl to Fulton Ferry.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM AND STORAGE COMPANY.

Senator COZANS names as corporators of the above company: B. P. Bergan, A. H. Hager, B. F. Thomas, Wm. J. Harris, Geo. J. Calkins, H. A. Towner, Jno. H. Chambers, J. S. Crouse, Wm. H. Fiske, Edgar Rogers, Danl. J. Griffith, Horace Brown, and Wm. K. Anthony.

The capital stock to be $250,000, with power to increase the same to $500,000.

The company are empowered to build, construct and maintain as many barges and floating storehouses of suitable capacity as may be deemed necessary for the storage of petroleum arriving at New-York and Brooklyn.

AUTHORIZING COUNTY TREASURERS TO RECEIVE TAXES.

Senator AMES' bill provides that all State or County taxes hereafter imposed upon persons or property shall be paid to the several County Treasurers of the State, within thirty days from the first publication by the local collectors of such taxes, that the assessment is completed and in his hands for collection, may pay to the County Treasurer of the county where such tax is imposed without fee or percetage upon the taxes so paid.

The County Treasurers shall keep their offices open each day for the purpose of receiving the taxes, and shall give a receipt for the same.

The different Boards of Supervisors shall prepare duplicate copies of the tax-list, and deposit the same with the County Treasurer.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Senator LAIMBEER gave notice of a bill providing that upon the application of any executor or administrator, the Surrogate who granted letters testamentary shall, by writing, appoint two disinterested persons, as often as occasion may require, to estimate and appraise the property of a deceased person, one of which appraisers shall be nominated by said Surrogate, and the other by the executor making the application; and such appraisers shall be entitled to receive such compensation as shall be allowed by the Surrogate.

If the executor doubt the justice of any claim so presented, he may enter into an agreement in writing, with the claimant, to refer the matter in controversy to a disinterested person or persons not exceeding three.

NEW-YORK COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Senator LAIMBEER gave notice of a bill providing that the above court shall hereafter be held by two Police Justices, elected respectively in the Second and Third Judicial Districts, and shall exclusively possess all the powers heretofore possessed and exercised by the Court of Special Sessions.

The term of office of the present Police Justices for said Districts is hereby extended to 31st Dec., 1873.

The said police justices shall receive the same compensation as is now paid to the City Judge of New-York.

The said two police justices may appoint an interpreter and stenographer for the court and a clerk and deputy clerk.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill providing that the laws of 1864 be so amended as to read as follows: It is hereby made the duty of the Metropolitan Police force at all times of the day or night within the Police District, and the members of said force are hereby empowered and required to preserve the public peace, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots and insurrections, disperse mobs, unlawful and dangerous assemblages, and assemblages which obstruct the free passage of streets and places, protect the rights of persons and property, guard the public health, preserve order at elections and all public meetings, prevent and remove nuisances in the public streets and highways, arrest street beggars and mendicants, provide proper police attendance at fires, assist and protect emigrants and strangers and travelers in public streets, steamboats and ship landings and railroad stations, supervise and inspect all places of amusement, houses of prostitution, ill-fame, and houses where common prostitutes reside, lottery-offices, policy-offices, gambling-houses, cock-pits, rat-pits, and public common dance-houses, and to repress and restrain all unlawful conduct and practices therein; and for these purposes, with or without warrant, to arrest all who are liable to arrest for any offence in violation of any such law.

All fines imposed by the Board of Metropolitan Police upon members of the force, by way of discipline, and deducted from their pay, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts, &c., &c., paid in or given to any member of the force, for and on account of service or good conduct, (except when allowed by the board to be retained,) and all moneys remaining for the space of one year in the hands of the Property Clerk, arising from the sale of unclaimed property, and all proceeds of suits for penalties, shall be deposited and paid into the bank wherein the Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police shall keep an account. Such moneys shall constitute, and be invested and kept as a fund, to be called the "Police Life Insurance Fund," and the persons who shall, from time to time, fill the offices of President, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, are hereby declared to be the Trustees of the fund, and to have the control thereof.

Any member or officer of the force becoming permanently disabled, either bodily or mentally, so as to render him unfit for duty, may be placed on the pension roll of the police life insurance fund, and may be allowed such reasonable pension, not to exceed $250 per annum.

If any member or officer of the Metropolitan Police shall be killed in the actual discharge of duty, or shall die after three years' service, leaving a widow or child, such person may be placed on the pension roll, and be allowed such reasonable pension, as not to exceed $250 annually, as the Board of the Police shall direct, to continue so long as said widow remains unmarried, or until the child reaches the age of 16 years, unless sooner terminated by order of the board.

The Board of Metropolitan Police is hereby invested with, and shall exercise, all the powers and perform all the duties now conferred by law upon the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York in respect to theatres and places of public amusements, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, pawnbrokers, dealers in second-hand articles, auctioneers, hackney coaches, and the owners and drivers thereof, and of carmen, omnibus and cab drivers. All licenses, fees and fines payable by above parties, shall be paid into the Police Fund, and applied to reducing the expenses of support of the Metropolitan Police.

The salary of the book-keeper of the Metropolitan Police shall not exceed $2,000. There shall be an office of property clerk established, also, whose salary shall not exceed $2,000.

All perishable property, and horses, &c., &c., not called for may be sold, and the proceeds, if not claimed for in six months may be paid into the Police Life Insurance Company.

The Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, together with the District Attorneys of New-York and Kings Counties, shall be trustees of the "Reward Fund" proposed to be established, and the monies may be invested in the public stocks of either the United States or New-York City or County, or City of Brooklyn. The Board may have power to reduce to the rank, next inferior, any officer who shall have proved inefficient or incompetent.

Agents or employes may enter any premises remaining uncleaned, and cleanse the same, the charges of which shall be lien on the property.

Public docks or berths not to exceed four, where boats or barges shall have the exclusive right to land and remain to receive on board all garbage, night-soil, &c., &c.

The Board of Metropolitan Police shall procure and fit a space for appropriate accommodations for unknown dead persons, to be known as the Morgue, where coroners, &c., shall have privilege to enter and hold postmortems, &c., &c.

The Board shall have power to organize a force of 500 men from the patrolmen, who are to be drilled in the manual forms. The Governor may in his discretion order arms and equipments to be furnished the force.

Said force shall be used as a military force to aid the police force to quell riots, suppress insurrections, &c., &c.

IN ASSEMBLY.

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a bill providing that the laws in relation to the above institution be amended so as to provide that it shall be lawful to detain in the work-house any person who shall have been duly committed to the city prisons; but it shall not be lawful for vagrants, or paupers, or the recipients of public charities, before convicted of crime, to be employed in company with persons committed for offences other than intoxication or assault and battery, not felons.

The commissioners may transfer and commit from the city prisons to said work-house, or any part of Blackwell's Island, persons committed for crime, persons in the alms-house, persons applying for relief in the department about to be created, persons committed by magistrates as vagrants or disorderly persons, or for disorderly conduct.

YOUNG MEN'S FATHER MATTHEW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Mr. MCDONALD's bill names as corporators George Browne, Geo. B. Riley, John B. Gately, Thos. Riley, A. Gallagher, P. O'Riley, Jos. P. Yryn, Edward Campbell and Bernard Dwyer.

The object of the corporation is to accumulate a fund for the use of its members in case of sickness, disability, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK LITERARY CLUB.

Mr. CREAMER's bill names as corporators James D. McClelland, Francis J. Tucker, John H. Staats, P. D. Ryan, James H. Skelly, P. Daley and James H. Anderson.

The object of the incorporation is the social improvement of its members and encouragement of science, philosophy, art and letters. May hold real estate to the amount of $20,000.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. VAN BUREN introduced into the Assembly a bill similar in all respects to that introduced into the Senate Feb. 7.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The same gentleman introduced into the Assembly a similar bill in relation to above company as that of the Senate bill.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Senate bill incorporating this company was introduced in the Assembly to-day.

PAYMENT OF COUNSEL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. CUTTING's bill provides that in all cases where services are rendered by any counselor-at-law in this State, with defence of any person charged for the commission of a criminal offence, it shall be the duty of the court, upon the completion of the trial of such person, to certify in writing to the Board of Supervisors of the county in which such trial may be had, the services thus rendered and a sum which the court shall consider a fair and reasonable compensation therefor, and it shall then be the duty of the board to audit and allow the same.

RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK FOR RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill naming as corporators for the proposed new railroad: Augustus F. Brainerd, Joseph C. Cary, Nathan F. Philo, John A. Oakley, William H. Bowman, George W. Ball, Thomas M. Shepperd, James Douglass, John M. Toucey, James A. Richmond, George W. Barnum, C. M. Woodward, Walter S. Gove, William H. Green, George A. Hickox, Charles B. Greenough, Henry Wrigley, Jesse C. Dayton, Henry H. Clapp, David Gribbon, Horace Toller, Roliffe R. Stuyvesant, Philip T. Hanavan Friend P. Fitts, William H. Walworth, Henry S. Burgett, A. N. Pomeroy, John J. Merritt, A. J. Bigelow, Daniel O. Cleveland, George H. Allen, Joel Stuart, Charles Furt, Rodney W. Daniels, George B. Anderson, A. O. Durlan, E. W. Dodge, Marthon G. Ogden, P. Hood, E. C. Johnson, Samuel S. Abbott, J. L. Andrus, Henry B. Hewitt, B. C. Smith, Hiram G. Hart, V. B. Lockrow, John H. Chambers, David Woods, John H. Meacham, Hiram W. Mead, David H. Prentup, Henry N. Morgan, Daniel McKay, George F. Sherman, Harry Gifford, C. H. Little, John R. Suidan, Peter Lansing, Wm. Usher, Henry R. Morgan, Allen D. Tracy, M. L. Sheldon, John F. Turner, Alcert Andrews, R. J. Rudd, John Fowler, and Dayton S. Morgan.

The proposed route is as follows: commencing at Thirtieth-street North River, through Thirtieth-street to Eleventh avenue, thence to Twenty-ninth-street to Broadway, through Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through the latter to Fourth-avenue, thence to Astor-place, Lafayette-place, Great Jones-street, thence through two blocks across Bond-street to Bleecker-street, at its junction with Crosby or through Fourth-avenue to Bowery, along the latter to Bleecker its junction with Crosby-street, through Crosby to Howard, and thence to Elm, along to Worth, or Leonard or Duane, thence to Centre, Park-row, Spruce or Beekman-street to William, thence to Beaver, Broad, and South-streets to the Staten Island ferry, returning along Whitehall and Broadway to Beaver, thence through Broad and Nassau to Park-row, thence to Centre, Duane, Elm, Howard, Crosby, to Bleecker-street, thence to the Bowery and along the latter to Fourth-avenue, or through two blocks on Bond-street, to Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place, thence through Astor-place and Fourth-avenue, along to Seventeenth-street, along the latter to Broadway, through Broadway to Thirtieth-street, and thence to North River, the place of beginning.

The cars may be run on said road subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary in the carrying of freight and passengers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Dr. Livingston's proposed expedition to the district between the north of Lake Nyassa and the south of Lake Tanganyka, assumes a substantial form. The Royal Geographical Society have held out the prospect of £500, the Foreign-office are understood to promise a similar sum, and a private friend and admirer of Dr. Livingston's has given anonymously the magnificent sum of £1,000. In addition to all this, it appears that Dr. Livingstone's position as Consul to the native races of Eastern Africa, with a salary of £500 a year, remains unmodified, though his duties as Consul at Quillimane have ceased. Adequate funds are therefore in existence for the maintenance of the expedition, conducted, as it is proposed to be, in a simple and economical manner.

—The late Cardinal Wiseman was to have delivered a lecture on Shakespeare, at the Royal Institution, Feb. 14. It is said that this lecture had been prepared for delivery at the Tercentenary celebration in April, 1864, but that the difficulties which overtook the unhappy promoters of that unfortunate scheme induced his Eminence to abandon the idea for a time. Once, when a collegian at Rome, he took part in a performance of the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," acquitting himself far better than amateurs usually do. Those who knew him intimately affirm that he was an ardent student of the great poet, and that his conversation often took the form of a pleasant comment on the several plays.

—Messrs. Bell and Daldy have added to their Elzevir Series of Standard Authors, *The Songs of Robert Burns*, uniform with the *Poems*, recently published, both volumes containing the original pieces which first appeared in Mr. Pickering's Aldine edition of Burns' Works. They have likewise included in the series Washington Irving's *Tales of a Traveler*, and have *The Sketch Book* in the press. To Bohn's Historical Library, which, together with Bohn's Scientific, Antiquarian, Classical, Ecclesiastical and Illustrated Libraries, passed to them by purchase, they have added Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*, which is to be completed in six volumes.

—A question has arisen as to the correctness of the announcement of a cheap edition in French and German of the "*Histoire de Jules César*," to be published by the Hasselbergische Buchhandlung, at Berlin. The answer is simply this, that the law of international copyright between France and Prussia does not come into operation until next July. In the meantime, the Emperor's book, like any other book published in France, may be printed in Prussia with impunity. Dr. Gerold—"Carl Gerold's Sohn"—warns all purchasers of these "Hasselbergische" piracies, that they will not be able to procure the second and third volumes of the work on the same terms, as the international law will be in force before they are published.

—Mr. John Timbs is said to be preparing an autobiography, containing recollections of his literary life during the past half century. It will tell us much about Sir Richard Phillips, the eccentric publisher, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for whom Mr. Timbs labored many years. Particulars of the old *Mirror*, which the editor of "Things not Generally Known" conducted for a long time, will be given. Mr. Timbs more recently became joint editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and his book, like Mr. Knight's *Autobiography of a Working Life*, will abound in anecdotes of literary cotemporaries, and of the various publishing schemes since the old days of the *Penny Magazine*.

—Some influential gentlemen in Edinburgh are making great exertions to found a large library there, to which authors and the public generally may have free access, similar to the British Museum library here. Although the well-known library of the Faculty of Advocates contains a large and valuable collection of early printed works and manuscripts, besides enjoying the privilege of a free copy of every work published in Great Britain, it is felt that some more commodious institution is needed by students and others in the northern capital, and one where admission can be obtained without difficulty or interest.

—Mr. M. J. HEADE, an artist of New-Jersey, but who has latterly resided in Boston and Providence, United States, where his landscapes are in great favor, says the Manchester *Examiner*, is publishing in London a work upon the humming birds of Brazil, which are remarkable for their variety, and for the brilliancy of their plumage. Mr. HEADE was invited to go to Brazil for this purpose some two years since. The Emperor, who is known for his great taste in science and literature, took a deep interest in this artist's plans, and rendered him every aid in his power towards accomplishing the object of his visit, besides becoming a liberal patron of Mr. HEADE's contemplated work.

—We read in the London *Review*: "An association has been formed to procure an amendment of the laws affecting theatres and other places of public amusement, and a large sum of money has been already subscribed. The Messrs. Chappell, the Messrs. Metzler, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. Elliott Gaier, Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Strange, and others have joined this association; and the two last gentlemen have subscribed £500 each. Whatever may be Mr. Boucicault's merits as a writer, he is the first man who made theatrical managers in England divide their profits with a dramatist. 'Free trade in theatres,' the cry of this association, means 450 playhouses in the United Kingdom, instead of 150; and this is an important object for a man to gain who owns as many dramas as Mr. Boucicault does."

—The theatrical monopolists are still actively engaged in prosecuting managers who play unlicensed plays in theatres, and licensed plays in unlicensed theatres. Mr. Chatterton, of Drury Lane, has taken out a summons against Mr. Morton for a "ghost" pantomine at Canterbury Hall, and Mr. Horace Wigan has gone as far as Bayswater in search of illegal entertainments, and has found a single operetta in that neighborhood which has not paid the regulation guinea to Mr. Donne. Mr. Horace Wigan has promptly summoned the manager who caused the operetta to be represented for hire.

—The *Orchestra* states that Mr. Gye has engaged Mdlle. d'Ahna, of Berlin, for his coming season. Mdlle. Artot is said to be more successful than ever in the Prussian capital. The "Medea" project at her Majesty's theatre is no myth, but a probability. We are told that the translation has been entrusted to Signor Marcesi, who is notoriously expert at such tasks; and that Signor Arditi will undertake the recitatives. Come what may, few musical experiments can be made in London, A. D., 1865, of greater interest than this.

—Accounts from Russia have recently been received of the opening of a tumulus near Ekterinoslaw, supposed to have been erected over a chief of the Huns, which has been found to contain many rich and valuable ornaments. Among the most remarkable are a massive gold diadem, gold bracelets and cuffs, richly chased gold collar and an extremely well executed cameo. The articles have been forwarded to St. Petersburgh for preservation in the Imperial Museum.

—Touching the work on *felo-de-se*, now in course of preparation in Paris, a correspondent remarks: "Some idea of the extraordinary facilities for study to be found in these great capitals may be formed when I state that at the Ministry of Justice alone there are 200,000 full and accurate reports of cases of suicide, every one of which contains all letters or scraps of writing left by the self-murderer which relates to his crime."

—A correspondent writes from Florence:—"California has sent a voice which promises to become European. The Signora Agata States!, a native of that country, has just made her appearance at the Thetro Pagliano after a long course of study under the celebrated maestro Vannacini. She played in "Ernani" and is to appear as *Lucia*. Her voice is a soprano of rare strength and compass, and her tri I has created a genuine furore."

—In a communication recently made to the British Meteorological Society, Mr. Glashier stated, as a result of an elaborate inquiry, that the English climate during the last hundred years has altered—that, in fact, the temperature of the year is two degrees warmer now than it was then; the temperature of the month of January has increased still more, and the Winter months are all much warmer.

—Messrs. Day & Son, of London, have issued a small table, called "The Past, Present and Future Almanac," by means of which it is said that the day of the week of any given date may be found in a moment for the past century, and in like manner the name of any day in the year until 1925 inclusive. The table is cleverly made, and makes the finding of dates an amusing pastime.

—The scientific world has just experienced a severe loss by the death of M. Gratiolet, Professor of Zoology in the Paris Faculty of Science. He was struck with appoplexy while engaged in his labratory at the Museum of Natural History. M. Gratiolet, who was only fifty years of age, had especially distinguished himself by his works on comparative anatomy and his researches on the nervous system.

—The son of the late Mr. John Leech has been nominated by Earl Russell to the foundation of the Charter-house; and the "Flaneur" in the *Morning Star* tell's us that the Queen has expressed herself very much pleased at this result, and at the tribute it implied to the "extraordinary artist" (Her Majesty's own words) in question.

—A new evening paper, called the *Glowworm*, is shortly to appear at the offices of the Printing and Publishing Company (limited)—premises for which are now in course of erection in the Strand, London. It is to be mainly the property of Mr. Donald Nicoll, late M. P. for Rome.

—Mr. C. E. Turner, the author of a work entitled *Our Great Writers*, has been appointed from among fourteen candidates to the chair of English in the University of St. Petersburgh, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. T. B. Shaw, M. A.

—In Florence it is reported that a newspaper is shortly to be started under French influence, for the purpose of supporting the line of policy taken by the Imperial Government. It will be called the *Moniteur Italien*.

—Mr. Costa's "Naaman" is expected to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society in April.

—Herr Lowe's "Concino Concini," a new opera, is said to have entirely failed at Vienna.

—Dr. Luther's new planet (82 asteroid) has received the name of Alcmena.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE THE GOOD will and interest of a very respectable and well-established business in the lower part of the city, paying 40 to 50 per cent. on the above amount. The transactions are with first-class merchants; is pleasant and without risks. For particulars address E, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE NEW AND CONVENIENT stable, No. 96 West 28th-st., 23 feet 3¼ inches front, by 80 feet deep, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, built in the most thorough and convenient manner; contains five stalls and one large box stall, and plenty of carriage room; is fitted with gas, water, &c.; has three fine rooms on second floor for coachman's residence. Can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire of WARREN G BROWN, No. 170 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEW STYLE COUPE rockaway, built by Brewster & Baldwin, nearly new; been used but a short time; very light; can be used with one or two horses; used at present with one horse. Can be seen at stable rear of house No 343 West 23d-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT BOILER, IN GOOD order; dimensions, 33 feet in length and 9 feet diameter. Apply to W. T. FROST, No. 68 South-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A MODERN HORIZONTAL steam engine, 20-horse power. Can be seen at No. 450 West-st., corner of Bank.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE, warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers would like to contract for the manufacturing of two hundred (or more) of Ballard's Patent Hay Tedders. A sample machine can be seen (where the castings will be furnished) at HERRING & FLOYD'S Oregon Iron Foundry, Nos. 740, 742 and 744 Greenwich-st.

A PRIZE OF $500 WILL BE GIVEN IN every case of failure to describe any chronic disease, without asking a question, by Drs. STEARNS & WILSON. They will be at their office, in the Astor House, on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, for a few days only.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

LIBERTY	Wilson	Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The GUIDING STAR being detained at New-Orleans by the Government for the transportation of troops, the steamship LIBERTY will take her place in the line for this trip, and sail as above, touching at Havana.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	………
ENGLAND—building	3,430	………
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	………
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

HELVETIA	SATURDAY, April 8.
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, April 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	March 29.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	April 26.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	May 24.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	March 18
CITY OF WASHINTON	SATURDAY	March 25
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	April 1

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

March 23	OCEAN QUEEN	WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)		
April 3	ARIEL	JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)		
April 13	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)		

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
ED. E. VAILL, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M.

For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 25, and SATURDAY, April 22.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
REDUCED RATES.
TAPSCOTT'S celebrated line of Liverpool packets, sailing every week from New-York and Liverpool. Drafts for any amount, at lowest rates.
For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., continue to issue drafts for any amount, available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at lowest rates.

THE BUSINESS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., of Coleman's California line, will be conducted in future by WM. T. COLEMAN in San Francisco, and in New-York at No. 71 Wall-st., by his agents, GEO. PLATT and JAMES H. WILSON.
WM. T. COLEMAN, by GEO. PLATT, his Attorney in fact.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED and make a specialty of Nitrous Oxide for extracting. "Experience makes perfect." Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sendiment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by C. W. WARDWELL & CO., successors to J. G. KEYS. Removed to No. 202 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hemstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¾ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11:15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.
INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller.
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$9

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $165 each.

Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.
Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.
In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.
Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.
For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

TURKISH BATHS AT NO. 13 LAIGHT-ST. NEW-YORK.—Take any of city cars go to corner Canal and Laight-st., near West Broadway; hours for gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.; for ladies; from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed on Sunday.

FOR SALE.—A WILDER FIRE PROOF SAFE, medium size. Address Box No. 5434 Post-office.

PETROLEUM.

BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22D INST.
THE

IRONSIDES

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL..$350,000.

Divided into 35,000 shares.

Par value..$10 per share.

OFFICERS:

President, WILLIAM HEGEMAN. Secretary and Treasurer, WM. H. CLARK.

Counsel, WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRYOR BORKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st. New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Superintendent at Oil City,
FRED. B. BACKUS.
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Room No. 65.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

200 acres on both sides Tionesta Creek.

20 acres on both sides Stuart's Run.

Interests in a well on Smith Farm, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Balliete Well, FLOWING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, AND INCREASING; in the famous Auburn Well, FLOWING SEVENTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Faunce Well, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; and in the celebrated Jersey Well, now FLOWING 250 PER DAY. Also, interests in FOUR WELLS NOW GOING DOWN, and the Company have commenced to sink WELLS ON THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs, will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company are now open at the office of the company, and at the office of either of the above-named trustees.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE OF $1 PER SHARE HAVING CLOSED, A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING WILL BE SOLD AT $3 PER SHARE.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.,
Organized under the laws of New-York.
SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:
Where Subscription Books are now open,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McFate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars, ($5,000,000.)

This company has twenty-six different properties, embracing fee simple, leases and interests, and amounting to about 635 acres, more or less, of land, carefully selected from the very heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania, and located as follows:

No. 1, on SAUNDERS' FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 2, on McFATE FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 3, on BLOOD FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 4, on WIDOW McCLINTOCK FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 5, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 6, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 7, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 8, on TARR FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 9, on ALLEGHANY RIVER, opposite HORSE CREEK.
No. 10, ADJOINING DEMSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 11, on DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 12, on REYNOLDS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 13, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 14, on WHEELAND FARM, ON SUGAR CREEK.
No. 15, on HOGG FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 16, on RHODES FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 17, on ADJOINING KENT FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 18, on ELK CREEK.
No. 19, on WILCOX FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 20, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 21, on PETTIS FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 22, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 23, on STROUTH FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 24, on ALLEN FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 25, on BRINTH FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 26, on JACOB PIZEN FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.

Besides the wells on these properties now producing, ten new ones are being bored with vigor, and now down 150 to 500 feet, with splendid prospects, and a certainty of immense yields of oil.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue large dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained, where the Subscription Books are now open, at

WISHART & CO.'S
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
OFFICE NO. 69 EMPIRE BUILDINGS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
And at the office of
H. F. DEVOE & SON, BANKERS,
No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.
Also at the office of the
STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL the subscribers to the capital stock of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidation, Petroleum and Mining Company, up to March 1, 1865, at $1 per share, will please forward the amounts of their subscriptions to this office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, before the 24th of March, 1865, and receive their scrip, as the company will not be held liable, nor issue any scrip at the original price after that date.
J. S. CLARK, President.

OIL LANDS—ON EAST SANDY HALLS RUN and PITHOLE CREEK, unusually desirable, for sale. Also, 30 to 50 bbl. well wanted. J. T. HAYDEN, at Geo. H. Clapp & Co.'s, No. 30 Pine-st.

PETROLEUM.

GOOD HOPE
PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

$750,000.......................................CAPITAL.

75,000 SHARES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAR OF SHARES, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $75,000.

No Personal Liability. No Future Assessment.

PRESENT DAILY YIELD OF OIL.

From Well No. 12, McFate Farm, 12½ barrels. When prospectus was issued, March 1, this well was in process of tubing. On 6th instant information was received that oil had been struck. The well now flows 100 barrels per day, the "Good Hope" having ⅛ interest..12½

FROM GROCERY WELL.

On March 1 the interest of "Good Hope" in this well gave them a daily average of 12½ barrels per day. The yield having since increased from 200 to 280 barrels, adds FIVE barrels daily to the income of this company..17½

From interest in lease Widow McClintock Farm...... 2

From interest in lease No. 12 Widow McClintock Farm.. 5

From interest in lease No. 49 Widow McClintock Farm.. 1

From interest in lease in Dalton Well, Smith Farm . 7

From interest in lease in Buffalo Wel , Blood Farm. 1

Daily yield of Oil..46

OR, AN INCOME OF $460 PER DAY.

OFFICERS:

President—WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Son Bankers, New-York.
Treasurer—JOHN W. BELL, of the city of New-York.
Secretary—DAVID L. TURNER.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM BELL, of the City of New-York.
A. H. WALLIS, of the City of New-York.
HORACE J. MOODY, of the City of New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, of the City of New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, of the City of New-York.
L. R. McABOY, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT:

JOHN FULLWOOD, of Oil City, Penn.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—THIRTY-THREE ACRES of land in fee simple, known as the Geo. W. Tarr Farm, on Cherry Tree Run. THIRTY (30) WELLS are under lease. Royalty one-quarter oil, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS INTEREST. Fourteen acres, not leased, FOR WHICH A BONUS AND ONE-HALF OIL CAN READILY BE OBTAINED.

No. 2.—SIX leases on Dempsey Farm, Cherry Tree Run. Entire working interest in each. The company was advised March 10 that a 40-barrel well was struck just above this property, and a 150-barrel well on the next farm to it. In consequence of the striking of these wells, property cannot now be bought in their vicinity for TEN TIMES the cost of these leases to the Company.

No. 3.—One-eighth (⅛) all the oil, free interest, in lease No. 12, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. March 6, well was struck on this lease, now yielding ONE HUNDRED BARRELS.

No. 4.—Three-sevenths working interest in each of three leases on Cherry Run, near the "Good Refinery," below the Humboldt Works. A fine well has just been struck adjoining this interest.

No. 5.—One-eighth working interest in one acre, just below the Reed Wells, on Cherry Run. Well now over FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN. Will be tested in a few days.

No. 6.—Five-sixteenth working interest in lease B, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. One well to be put down free of further cost, and one-sixteenth of this interest tested for one month free of expense. This lease adjoins the Mackey well. Well under contract.

No. 7.—One-fourth working interest in lease No. 29, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, (at end of the old barn, and next well to the Grocery, now the largest on the Run.) This well also to be put down free of further expense, and one-sixteenth of the interest tubed and tested one month free of cost. WELL NOW DOWN 520 FEET, WITH A VERY FINE SHOW OF OIL.

No. 8.—Three-sixteenths in the lease, and the Dalton well on Smith farm, Cherry Run. NOW A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL WELL AND IMPROVING. Another well to go down on same lease.

No. 9.—Three-sixteenths working interest in lease No. 12, Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; WELL NOW PRODUCING ABOUT FIFTY BARRELS DAILY AND GAINING; it is a new well.

No. 10.—One-eighth working interest in lease No. 49, Widow McClintock Farm, Oil Creek; one well down—ABOUT TWENTY BARRELS PER DAY; another started on same lease.

No. 11.—One-half working interest in lease on Cherry Run, just above Humboldt's refinery. Size of lot 90 feet by 150 feet.

No. 12.—One-eighth working interest in one acre lease and the Buffalo well, on the Blood farm, Oil Creek. THIS WELL FLOWS SIX BARRELS PER DAY.

No. 13.—All the working interest in lease No. 2, Prather reserve, Cherry Run; contains about one acre.

No. 14.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; well just struck THIRTY BARRELS, and increasing.

No. 15.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Dan Rynd farm, Cherry-tree Run, near the Tarr farm; a choice lot—three-quarters of an acre.

No. 16.—Three-eighth working [illegible] at in the Rickett's well, on the Rickett's farm, Cherry Run, above Plumer. Lease one acre—royalty half oil.

No. 17.—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES of land in fee simple, on Holeman's Run, NEAR THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY'S WELL, No. 22. This lays well for oil, and is considered very valuable territory.

No. 18.—One-eighth working interest in the New-Grocery well, and lease on Smith's farm, on Cherry Run. This well is now yielding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY, and it is thought by the most experienced oil men, will shortly be a 300 barrel well.

TO INVESTERS IN PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS, VIZ.:

1st. An ample working capital.

2d. Large properties now yielding, and its new interests being rapidly developed.

3d. Prospects of extraordinary returns from its Cherry Tree Run properties.

4th. Small capital on which to pay dividends.

5th. Property greatly increased in value since purchase.

6th. A present income of $460 daily.

It is in aggregate the most valuable oil investment yet offered for public subscription.

Subscriptions received at the office of
Subscription Agents,
BLAKE & MARLOR,
No. 40 PINE-ST., New-York.
and at the banking-house of
ABRAM BELL'S SON,
No. 25 PARK-ROW, New-York,
where prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

The remaining 5,000 shares of the Treasury stock for a working capital of the West Virginia Oil and Coal Company, for sale by EDWARD HAIGHT, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, at $5 per share—par value being $10.

PETROLEUM.

PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
SHARES $100 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL $500,000 IN STOCK, AND $100,000 IN CASH.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New-York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of Stout & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
LEWIS BENTON, Counselor-at-Law, of New-York.
WM. F. HALL, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
R. S. S. ANDROS, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, California.

BANKERS:
RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.

The property of this company consists of a perpetual lease of 75,0 0 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo County, California, with a frontage of ten miles on the Pacific Coast, and from the reports of Prof. Silliman, Col. Williamson, and others, is contains the richest oil springs, wells, and territory yet discovered.

A Prospectus, Reports, and a limited amount of Stock at $20 per share, can be had by applying personally or by letter to

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No 61 Cedar-st.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.
LEWIS BENTON, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 20

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 5,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

PETROLEUM.

OIL! OIL! OIL!!

ABM. S. SEE & SON,
NO. 24 WILLIAM-STREET,

Offer for sale some of the most valuable tracts of oil lands in the country.

IN CRAWFORD CO., PENN.

100 acres on Little Oil Creek.

71 acres on Sugar Creek.

IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

400 acres on Little Kanawha, between Rock and Straight Creeks.

1,000 acres on Little Kanawha and Reedy C.

248 acres on Little Kanawha and Rock Run

580 acres on Reedy Creek.

541 acres on Hughes River.

300 acres on Spring Creek, seven miles from Burning Spring.

274 acres on Leatherback Creek.

The above will be sold at far less than the market price of lands in those regions.

PIT-HOLE AND CHERRY RUN OIL PROPERTY.

I have a choice selection of property entrusted to me to sell, embracing land in fee, free and working interests in wells going down on splendid property, and a producing interest in a well yielding about 50 barrels a day, in all sufficient to make up a company.
J. A. KINGSBURY, No. 25 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

WARD & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 U. S. LOAN.
NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

J. F. D. LANIER, President. C. V. CULVER, Vice-President. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
U. S. Designated Depository, No. 5 Nassau-st.,
AGENT FOR 7-30 NOTES.

This Bank will receive subscriptions for 7-30 Notes, allowing the usual brokerage to Banks and Bankers. Notes of all denominations always on hand, for sale. To Banks and Bankers throughout the country, this Bank will allow four per cent. on current daily balances, and collect on the most favorable terms.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 52 Wall-street.
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held at their office this day, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

D. B. KEELER,	WILLIAM WAKE,
E. L. WALTON,	ALEX'R M'DONALD,
ISAAC WALTON,	CHARLES PERLEY,
JAMES M. MILLS,	ABM. DENIKE,
JOHN PALMER,	NATHAN ASIEL,
STEPHEN VALENTINE,	JORDAN L. MOTT, JR.,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,	JOHN L. MOORE,
E. D. BROWN,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
ROBERT M. FIELD,	JOHN MURPHY,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	RUFUS STORY,
SAMUEL T. BROWN,	JACOB WILSON,
JAMES HUMES,	J. W. DURYEE,
JOHN FOSTER,	ALANSON T. BRIGGS,
WM. A. CUMMING,	JOHN T. WILSON,
JAMES E. SHAW,	GEO. M. KLOTS.

The following persons were at said election elected inspectors for the next ensuing election: James Cunningham, W. T. Peterson, Allen Cameron.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 254, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
SEVEN AND THREE-TENTH NOTES, of all sizes, constantly on hand, for immediate delivery.
NOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Western Union Telegraph.
Western Union Extension Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
American Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Adams' Express.
All descriptions of Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE TORCHLAKE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Torch Lake Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 3 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before the meeting.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
WM. B. GREENE,
two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE MONTROSE GOLD COMPANY,
OF COLORADO,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, at 11 A. M., at the office of H. Woodruff, Room No. 102 Trinity Buildings. By order of the President.
M. C. TYLER.
C. H. W. SIBLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ONE AND TWO YEAR five per cent notes, and old United States Treasury notes, past due, purchased at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST River Bank have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier.
MARCH 11, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 POPULAR LOAN.

U. S. GOVERNMENT
LOAN AGENTS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers and the public, that they have been appointed
GOVERMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
National 7-30 Loan

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED IN SUMS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000, EACH DATED AUG. 15, 1864, AND ARE CONVERTIBLE, AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, IN THREE (3) YEARS FROM THAT DATE INTO THE POPULAR 5-20 GOLD-BEARING INTEREST BONDS.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEM FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND OTHERS IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO ALL BANKS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN
Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,
NO. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7.30 LOAN.
Dealers also in all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Railway Bonds and Stocks, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

RUFUS HATCH,

(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)
BROKER,
NO 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. SOL'N STURGIS & SONS, Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. HINCKLEY & HANDY, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. WHEELER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
I. Y. MUNN, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
C. A. ROGERS, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. BOUND, BAILEY & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. McKIMM, BROS. & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. H. A. TUCKER & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. H. J. LYONS & CO., New-York City.
H. H. BAXTER, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. LATHROP, SMITH & CO., Oswego, N. Y.
C. DURANT, Esq., Pres't Rock Island R. R. Co.

THE MADISON
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF NEVADA,
organized under the laws of the State of New-York.
MINES LOCATED IN THE
"MOUNTAIN WELLS" DISTRICT,
NEAR "LA PLATA,"
CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA.

Subscription books for a limited amount of the stock to this Company are now open at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 69; also at W. P. CONVERSE & CO.'S, No. 169 Pearl-st.; T. R. B. DE GROOT'S, No. 142 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM P. CONVERSE, President.
WM. WALLACE PERKINS, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

STEPTOE SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL STOCK..............................$2,000,000
20,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
OFFICERS.
President—F. PRENTICE.
Vice-President—WED. W. CLARKE.
Treasurer—GEO. H. BISSELL.
Secretary—J. P. HOGARTH.

The property of this company consists of 11,600 feet on nine of the richest silver-bearing lodes in the State of Nevada, with a width of silver ore which varies from two to 5 feet.

Also seventy-seven and one-half acres of land, and water rights in Egan or Gold Canon.

Also six hundred and forty acres of timbered land lying on the north side of White's Canon, distant about seven miles north from Steptoe.

The company will dispose of sufficient stock only, at $25 per share, to raise $100,000 cash for a working capital.

The subscription books for the sale of stock are now open at the offices of
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
WED. W. CLARKE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

Reports of the property of the company may be had at either of the above offices.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of this company for election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (15th) of MARCH, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company, at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the office of the Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MAY AND JULY

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.
500,000.
KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.
THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS
for sale and ready for delivery, by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO. Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1875 for sale by WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, March 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend, No. 16, of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern stockholders will receive their dividend at the Transfer office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York City.
J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 11th inst.
P. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:

The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, MARKET CELLARS, AND OTHER PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, houses, market cellars, and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the first day of May, 1865.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 6, 1865.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessment of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.
J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 3, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

WAX UPPER LEATHER, best quality, oak-tanned from slaughter hides, well finished and stuffed, to weigh not less than six and three-quarters (6¾) ounces to the square foot.

SOLE LEATHER, best quality, oak-tanned from Buenos Ayres or La Plata hides, to weigh not less than fourteen (14) pounds per side.

WELT LEATHER, best quality oak-tanned, slaughter leather, to average about sixteen (16) pounds, original weight. Each side to weigh not less than fourteen (14,) nor more than twenty (20) pounds, to be taken at the finished weight. Samples to be seen at this office.

All leather to be subject to measurement, weight, and inspection at the Arsenal.

Bidders are requested to submit samples of the leather they propose to furnish, which must be of suitable quality and substance for making army boots and bootees.

Each proposal must state when the deliveries will commence, the quantity to be delivered each week, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for (here state the kind) Leather," and address
Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 8, 1865.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of March, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

37 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

20,000 pounds smoked BEEF HAMS, in bulk, THOROUGHLY DRIED.

The smoked beef hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000,000 pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 *pounds bread to each box*; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour and bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

3,000 barrels best quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn. Sample of package to accompany proposals.

200,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

30,000 pounds PEPPER, Black, in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids for Tea, Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*

17,000 pounds carefully selected OOLONG TEA, in original packages; package to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

20,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength—the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

5,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

35,000 pounds of GROUND ALUM SALT, in strong tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head lining.

6,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

41,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

90,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels, made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye in the natural state, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Sugar, Tea, Candles, R. and G. Rye, must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS, AND TONGUES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1865.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the 21st day of March, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues, of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for four months or more, from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of Cattle used monthly vary from 1,000 to 3,000, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Glesboro', Convalescent Camp, Washington, and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues, coming from all the Government beef cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care, was made to obtain said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days, in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount, per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by a guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a *United States District Attorney* or *United States Judge*. The certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me, above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the usual form, and are accompanied by a guarantee, certificate and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals, an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids; and no proposals not fully complying with these requirements, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, &c., from the morning of the 27th instant.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c.," and be directed to the undersigned.
G. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel and C. S.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, at 6th-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., on the 21st day of March, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following articles, more or less:

6,000 SALTED BEEF HIDES.

Also such other articles as may be on hand at the day of sale.

Terms—cash. G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York:

250 sets two-horse ambulance harness, to be made in all respects according to the standard sample in this office, and to be delivered in regulation packing boxes.

Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

All bids should be accompanied by a guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing harness," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. Gen.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
No. 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.
S. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

WARREN SILVER LEAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1865.

PROPOSALS IN WRITING, SEALED AND directed to "The Warren Silver Lead Company," No. 100 Broadway, New-York, will be received until 12 o'clock M., of SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for any part of ten thousand shares of this company's full-paid stock. The par value of the stock is five dollars per share.
W. S. BOGERT, President.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR old Newspapers, Pamphlets, Books and Waste Paper of every description. STOCKWELL & [illegible], No. 25 Ann-st., one door West of Nassau-st.